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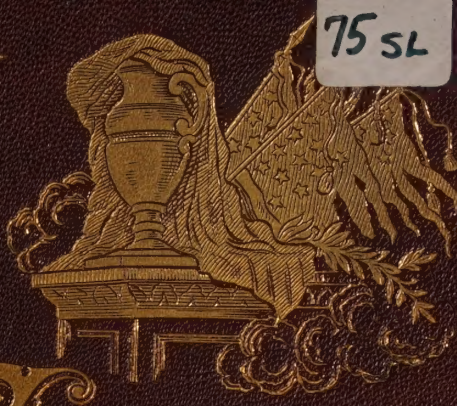

Personal War Sketches

PRESENTED TO

FRANKLIN POST No. 60

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

BY

HOMER V. SNOW JOSEPH C. RAY

FRANKLIN.

1890

Grand Army of the Republic

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FOR

The Franklin Sentinel.

VOL. XIV. NO. 11. FRANKLIN, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1891. SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

Miss Reciprocity's Woers.

Miss Reciprocity was wooed
By Uncle Sam, until
She said she'd meet him just half way
Between here and Brazil,
If he'd provide the steamers
To bring up her trousseau,
At which the gallant groom grew pale—
Few ships had he to show!

But in his sad predicament
He thought him of a friend
To smooth the course of true love,
Whom he might Southward send;
The name of this ambassador
To journey to Brazil
And build up a new line of ships
Is simply Shipping Bill.

This bill will put upon the seas
Twixt here and neighbors South
New lines of steamers that will bring
Food to the poor man's mouth;
Work for the idle, help for those
Who are not like the clam—
And fair Miss Reciprocity
A bride for Uncle Sam!

—N. Y. Press.

FRANKLIN.

Minor Events of the Week in a Condensed Form.

Hervey Johnson was a visitor in town Sunday.

Donahue Bros. have had their store renovated.

Mrs. J. H. Daniels went to New York Monday.

Chirlo Chillin, of New York, was in town this week.

Tufts college glee club is to appear in the Opera House next month.

Remember the adjourned town meeting to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

George McDougall has gone to Harrisville, N. H., as bone surface is still there.

Hon. John J. Donovan will lecture on the life and times of Robert Emmet, in the Opera House, Tuesday evening, March 17, under the auspices of the A. O. H. and M. C. O. F.

The winter term at Dean Academy closed this week, the latter having been extended one week on account of the suspension at Christmas. The spring term will begin Tuesday, March 24.

Dr. E. E. Martin gave the first of his lectures on health, in Music Hall, last Saturday evening, to a fair-sized audience. The lecture was illustrated by charts and examinations of persons present.

A subscriber sends the following from the Las Vegas Optic: "It has been laid, with sadness and impressive Masonic ceremonies—the corner stone of the first public school building proper in New Mexico! Have we not just cause for being proud and joyful, we, the people of Las Vegas? Needn't answer!"

Rev. D. M. Hodge gave an interesting lecture on Westminster Abbey, at the Universalist church, last Sunday evening. He told of the causes leading to the building of the Abbey, what has now been during personal visits to the place, spoke of the legends connected with it and how the saying, "Nothing Peter to pay Paul," was originated by diverting some of the revenue of the Abbey to the support of St. Paul's, London.

H. J. Folger & Co., who began business here a few years ago and at once took a leading position in the dry goods line, are determined to keep ahead and later in the month they will occupy a fine new store in the A. S. Fletcher building, which they will fill with a complete stock of seasonable goods, and not only maintain, but enhance their reputation as leaders. No firm in the county has less need of going to the city for desirable dry goods than Franklin and in their new quarters Folger & Co. will make this need smaller than ever before.

A district convention will be held in the Universalist church, Mansfield, Mar. 17 and 18, 1891, opening Tuesday evening, the 17th, at 7:30, with a sermon by Rev. C. B. Tenney of Boston, and continuing Wednesday forenoon, afternoon and evening. The Mansfield church gives a cordial welcome, and will gladly provide for all who come. The following named parishes are especially invited to send large delegations: Attleboro, North Attleboro, Canton, Foxboro', Franklin, Norwood, New Bedford, Stoughton, Taunton, West Wrentham.

Miss M. E. Hollis, assistant trimmer at the Boston Millinery Store, comes highly recommended by former employers.

The spring opening at the Boston Millinery Store will take place Easter week.

Cloth green oak wood $6; cleft maple, dry, $5.50 per cord; all mixed ready for the stove; split for $1 extra. Order box at the grocery store of C. L. Fales.

The Friends, after shooting, as it prevents their slaughter, allude to fatification and soreness. For sale by druggists.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Darion, a son, Monday, March 9.

Mrs. W. H. Williams is to occupy the store vacated by M. B. Wilkes.

J. F. Day has been appointed agent for Oliver Johnson & Co's silk patent.

Attention is called to T. M. Turner & Co's send announcement in another column.

Charles Bartlett, of East Providence, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. Sommers this week.

John Dow has been unable to attend to his work for Adams express this week on account of illness.

Franklin Grange, P. of H., will hold its next meeting Tuesday evening, March 17, with Mrs. R. H. Davison, 12 Garfield street, and will confer first and second degrees on five candidates.

Edward N. C. Morgan died Sunday, March 8, from blood poisoning, aged 27 years and 2 months. The funeral took place at the residence of V. R. Warren, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. R. H. Howard officiating. The Epworth League, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body.

The Ladies Social Circle of the Baptist church will hold their next meeting and tea party on Wednesday evening, March 18, in the vestry. An excellent entertainment is in preparation and an extra good supper will be served and plenty for all, so none need leave unserved; the price, however, will be 25 cents, as Methodist who attended the suppers thought them too cheap, and the ladies wish to please all.

On Friday evening of last week a party of Franklinites took a sleigh ride to Woonsocket. The sleighing was fine and the party in good spirits; they arrived at the Monument House about 10 o'clock where they alighted in a rather antique-if not graceful fashion, which might have been due to the sudden change from "no incense" to "incense." They found an ordinary sort of a supper awaiting them and after consuming it they retired to the ample parlors and enjoyed some fine singing by the "prima donna" of the occasion by which desire to be sometime until after her return from Europe. Landlord Elliot was at his best, and also the dude with the velvet vest. At an early hour the "Arnould" stood at the door to take in the young and graceful forms wrapped in blankets. The horses four were sleek and full, the driver all that a driver could be, as they passed the homes of less fortunate friends they gave them quiet salutes with horns, with which the party were well supplied.

Quarterly Concert.

The quarterly concert, at Dean Academy, was given in the chapel Tuesday evening before an audience filling nearly all of the seats. The programme opened with an organ sonata by Mabel P. Bailey; three exercises followed: Song, "All in a Garden Fair," Bertha Osman; recitation, "Brier Rose," Annie Arnold; song, "Echoes," Bertha Ramsey; "La Fleur D'Argent," Florence Boit; song, "Cantorite from Mignon," Georgia Manchester; violin Ed—Op. 16, L. Gentzel Bailey; song, "Long Years Ago," Jennie Burley; cornet obligato, Ben Bartlett; Tarentelle Ab, Nellie L. Rongren; song, "Our Dear 'Dear' Home," Annie Jewett; recitation, "Pauline Pavlova," Gracia Quackenbush; "Swallow Messenger," Estelle L. Hosmer; song, "Lucenon," Miss Adelaide Starratt; song, "Ave Maria," Helen Cummings; "Grand March de Concert," Jennie N. Bartlett; song, "When the Heart is Young," Mabel Simonds; duet, "Melodious Floating the Moon," Nellie Cummings and Georgia Manchester; Miss Minnie Little, accompanist.

The song by Jennie Burley, with the cornet obligato, was encored.

It's economical—Brussels soap.

Oliver M. Gale.

Oliver M. Gale, probably the oldest resident of town, died Sunday, March 8, aged 92 years, 8 months and 14 days. Mr. Gale was born in Warwick, Mass., and moved to Franklin several years ago occupying a farm at South Franklin and, later, moving to the village. He was a Universalist in his religious belief and a Republican in politics, a man of unassuming character and universally respected in the community.

Miss M. E. House, of Boston, will assist in the trimming and selling at the Boston Millinery Store this season.

Having determined to reduce this large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware to some extent, immense bargains will be offered for a few days only. Howe, Fletcher's block.

Oatmeal—Can I see the good man of the house, madam? Mrs. Raggels—No, you can't. There isn't any good man in the house. There's only my husband.

Wanted—a good smart, capable girl to do chamber work and help wait on table; to such an one good wages will be paid. Cronoco House.

Ten day overcoat sale before packing away, at J. A. Waterman & Co's.

The Sentinel Endorsed.

The writer voices the constituency of the SENTINEL when he says that its conduct is steady for the social and moral welfare of the town. In the present campaign, when the friends of the saloon left no stone unturned to overthrow our anti-license policy, its course was pronounced, dignified and fearless. There was no slang nor billingsgate in its columns, as is too often the case with local papers; no misrepresentation, concealing or back-biting. And I may say that the paper is usually free from this disgusting feature of unscrupulous journals. The right can be supported far more successfully in this way than it can by misrepresentation and slang. Besides, a manly, dignified, independent defense is more in harmony with the right itself. The real welfare of a community is never advanced by anything that is low, slangy or unscrupulous. So the SENTINEL commands the respect of its readers now, and they wish it large success.

SUBSCRIBER.

"My husband is the salt of the earth," said a grocer's wife. "Yes, I know he is, for he 'salted' me the other day when he sold me some soap and told me it was as good and economical as Brussels," replied the customer.

New Music.

Fresh from the press of the White, Smith Music Publishing Co., of Boston, Ribbon Polka, for two banjos; for mandolin and guitar; for two banjos, mandolin and guitar, by Carl A. Rinne. Wink The Other Eye, schottische, for violin and piano, by B. M. Davison; First Lesson, twelve easy and progressive pieces, for teachers use, by Carl Merz; La Cascade, by C. Oakes; "With Banners," galop by Edward Strauss; Kenwood Waltzes, for piano, by Frank E. Russell; "Le Carneval De Venise," for violin by Chas. Daniels; "Follow The Flag," grand march for piano, by Paul Keller; General Sherman's Funeral March for piano, by E. J. Bennett; "Before the Battle," grand march for piano, by Anselm La Ford; "Queen of Roses," waltzes, for piano, by E. H. Bailey; "The Magnolia Spring," for piano, by Carl Bohm; "Idyllia," waltz, by Leonard Gautier; "The Hornpipe Polka," by Percy J. Lamb; "Andalusia," Valse Brillante, by Chas. Kinkeldey. These pieces are for sale by Kinkeldey, 1128 Main st., Worcester.

A MEMORABLE NIGHT.

A Record Volume Given to Post 60 with Appropriate Public Exercises.

Notwithstanding a rainstorm of uncommon violence and walking in which nothing less than rubber boots were of much use, the Morse Opera House was well filled last Monday evening by an audience largely composed of the public exercises to commemorate the presentation of the handsome and unique record book given to Post 60, G. A. R., by Hon. Joseph G. Bay and Homer V. Snow. The stage was finely decorated for the occasion by Capt. Rodolph Sommers, with flags and bunting. Flags were displayed at the front and rear of the stage with portraits of army generals; the rest, white and blue extended across the floor, right and left of centre arms were stacked surmounted with small flags. Seats for Post 60 and Sons of Veterans occupied seats in the centre of the house. The stage was occupied by the invited guests, speakers and glee club.

Past Com. W. E. Yates was director of the programme and welcomed the company to its exercises of the evening. The glee club then sang "Marching Through Georgia," followed by Hon. J. G. Bay who, in a short address, presented the record volume to Post 60, in behalf of all loyal citizens of the community. E. V. Snow told how he struggled with Mr. Bay for the honor of making the presentation speech, but finally compromised and agreed to sing a favorite song instead, the musical substitute being received with applause. J. A. Mann, commander of Post 60, responded and said:

Messrs. J. G Bay and H. V. Snow, donors of this volume, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To me has been delegated the privilege, and the pleasure, of receiving this Volume in behalf of the Post. During its organization, Post 60 has received many gifts of esteem and commendation, but it has never received any that so directly appeals to the finer feelings of the old soldiers, or that is more appropriate. It is appropriate as being a warning and kindly reminder that they will be remembered when they shall have passed away from earth. The soldiers who took part in the war for the Union feel a just pride in their records; they went forth in the strength of their manhood, and having fulfilled every duty required of them, and established the supremacy of the Government, they returned to their homes and the duties of civil life, and are to-day, in the main, orderly, law abiding citizens, upholding and encouraging the institutions under which they shouldered their muskets to defend. They are proud of their organization the G. A. R. It is a respectable organization; it has gained that respectability by its long and honorable record, manly course, keeping clear of parties and cliques, comforting and assisting its sick and distressed and honoring its dead. None who saw that grand parade in Boston on the 30th inst. of last August, as we then took long columns of well dressed, sturdy men, who for the time being had donned the garb of the soldier, and had mingled together to live over in imagination the toils, hardships and trials through which they had passed, could but be impressed with the beauties and perfections of a government that could produce such a set of men under such circumstances; those soldiers must forever be given the credit of refuting all that is charged as false and abused, that it was impossible for a republican government to maintain itself. The United States to-day, thanks to the loyalty and intelligence of its people, stands on a firmer basis than ever before; it is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century, to the world that so vast an army as was gathered under the stars and stripes, after being subjected to the demoralization of camp life for four years, should be able to melt back to the pursuits of civil life, making scarce a ripple in the communities to which they returned. It is one of the grandest tributes to our stability as a people.

Let us cherish our institutions. Let us encourage and honor loyalty and good citizenship. Let us educate our children in the country's history and their duties, that in any emergency others may step and willing hearts may be ready to fill the breach. In all the wars of the past, with the outstanding Generals, and officers high in rank have been remembered and honored, the names and exploits, and their histories are found in every library, the private soldiers, the men who bore the brunt, and were covered with smoke and grime of battle, the men who made the fortifications and manned them, who dug trenches and defended them, have been forgotten; they have been classed as the army, their individuality has been lost and any deeds of valor, of daring, or patriotism have sunk into oblivion.

That oblivion is designed, in a measure, to control this present. In its arrangement each member of Post 60 is assigned a page on which will be transcribed his record as a citizen, the names and number of battles in which he was engaged, the date of his enlistment and discharge, and any incidents in connection with his service that will be of interest to the future student. The first pages are reserved for personal sketches of the donors, following these, space is allotted for the record of soldiers outside of the Post, who lived, have died, and are buried within our limits. Also, for any personal war sketches that will be of interest. Following these is a death record, giving name, age, place, plot and plat of burial, and space for any remark connected therewith.

The last page is designed for a record of the last meeting of Post 60. When it shall have become so reduced and enfeebled, as to be unable longer to hold its charter, the last doings, together with the names and ages of those present, will be transcribed thereon, the book will be closed to become thereafter the property of the town of Franklin, to be depositied in the public library or any suitable place to become a book of reference for all time. What could be more appropriate? It will truly be a monument to the citizen soldiery of Franklin.

Post 60 is to be congratulated on the good reputa that has gained it the confidence and interest of our best citizens; those gentlemen who have so generously presented this volume have won honorable, sagacious, successful, business reputations that are more than local. On this fact I congratulate them, and I congratulate them not only that their names will be recorded in this book, but that they will be recorded as on the side of the Union, on the side of good government, law and order, for the natural assumption will be, that although not directly connected with the army, they were by their means, by their voices, by their action and influence, no less working for the maintenance of national unity and integrity. Gentlemen, in behalf of Post 60, in behalf of the friends and descendants of these soldiers, in behalf of the future historian of Franklin, I thank you, and in conclusion permit me, as Commander of Post 60, to extend to you my personal thanks, and to express the hope, that your recollections of the exercises of this evening may ever be a pleasant remembrance for you.

After "Rally Round the Flag," by the glee club, G. V. Dept. Com., Churchill, of Worcester, made a short address, saying that the comrades showed that the veterans were not forgotten by their fellow men. A recitation by Mrs. E. A. Lewis followed by L. L. Burrington who reminded the history of the war would not be written until the deeds of the brave women were known and recorded.

Rev. E. Mills told how the horse comrades took care of the supperfeeds at the rear while the soldiers were fighting the enemy in front. After, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the glee club, Com., Greenwood, of Medway, paid a glowing tribute to his Women's Relief Corps. Past Com., Wade of Plainville, eulogized the Sons of Veterans, whose the principles exemplified in the war. T. F. Fitzgerald, in the uniform of a soldier, sang, Comrades Together, and was encored. Brief addresses followed by Com. S. B. Chandler, H. E. Ruggles, C. J. Griffin. Mr. Chandler said all that the Post has done, practically, since the war was what they learned from shooting ducks with repaired muskets, and if those guns did as much execution at the muzzle as they did at the breech it was surprising that a man was left from the war, on either side, to tell the story.

Rev. Wm. M. Thayer said the record book presented would be the story of loyalty to our flag—the loyalty of the common soldier so tried and sat. Past Com. Geo. W. Nason, of Boston, said he had a speech prepared which would require three hours for delivery, but owing to the lateness of the hour he would only stand up and be counted; applause

Rev. George E. Lovejoy was the next speaker, and was followed by Judge Addison Putnam, of Uxbridge, who was heartily applauded. The audience then joined in singing America and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. W. Squire.

Members of the Encampment invited guests then went to G. A. R. Hall when they were served with dainty cakes, coffee, cake, oranges, sandwiches, etc. Comrades were present from Walpole, Medway, Plainville and other places.

Charles Bartlett, of Bucklin Post, East Providence, formerly a Franklin resident was among the guests.

Three pieces of furniture—a parlor cabinet, a full-size writing desk, and a 100-piece dinner-set—all for the cost of one. This is the latest announcement of Parker's Furniture Co., 24 Canal St., Boston. They are selling this remarkable combination of three pieces for $16, and it is the greatest furniture bargain of the year.

In answer to the appeal in the SENTINEL for back numbers of the paper, for the public library, George W. Nason has sent files for several years to this office, as a gift to the library.

Pecuniary aegg is very effective in political campaigns, and Brussels soap is just as effective in washing day campaigns.

A Breakdown.

Wednesday the ladder in the SENTINEL office gave out and it was impossible to complete the repairs, even by working night and day, until Saturday. Without steam the SENTINEL could not be printed and the delay this week was caused by this accident.

Have you $5 or $10 to invest? If so, buy an overcoat and make 25 per cent at J. A. Waterman & Co's great sale before packing away, as spring stock is arriving.

"The Brookfield Service."

The church committee of the First Congregational church have recently voted to introduce what is known as "The Brookfield services," into their Sunday evening worship. This new arrangement has proved very attractive, and helpful wherever tried. It originated in Brookfield Conference, this state, but is rapidly coming into use throughout the country, and seems destined to become almost as popular as the Christian Endeavor movement. The service is arranged in four page sheets to be distributed in the audience, and embraces the musical selections, responsive scripture readings and other parts, provision being also made for a brief discourse upon the topic covered by the printed order, also choir selections and solos. A chorus choir of twenty-five voices has been organized, and the new arrangement gives promise that it will be a pleasing as it is unique.

Two to five dollars saved on an overcoat at J. A. Waterman & Co's special sale before packing away.

Religious Services Next Sunday

Music Hall Chapel—Messiah Advent Society having secured the services of Elder A. Ross of New Hampshire as his pastor, will hold religious services as follows Sunday: Pastor's Bible class at 1.30; prea-hing at 2.30 and 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services. Seats free. Subject for the afternoon, from the 7th chapter of Daniel, illustrated by chart.

The pastor of the Methodist church will preach Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. In the evening Rev. Dr. Chadbourne, presiding elder, will preach; services at 7 o'clock in the church. The fourth quarterly conference of this society will be held after the elder's sermon. Sunday school at 11.45 a. m. Epworth League prayer meeting at 6 o'clock p. m.; subject, "Soul Winners," James v. 20.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, the pastor Rev. G. E. Lovejoy will preach at 10.30. Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 5.45; leader, Louis T. Fraser; subject, What God does? to show His love for the sinner. Matt. v. 7—11; 1 John iv. 9, 10. At 7 o'clock a new order of Sunday evening service will be inaugurated. Subject, "Christ the Friend." The audience will be supplied with printed sheets containing musical selections, responsive scripture readings, etc. The singing will be led by a chorus of 30 voices. Miss Nellie D. Clark will sing Danks' beautiful contralto solo, "Not ashamed of Christ," and Miss Lena Jones will sing the solo of Sweeney's "Calvary." Benefited.

There will be service in the Baptist church, Franklin, next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. sermon by the pastor, E. Mills; Sabbath school at noon; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 5.45, led by Mr. B.F. DeWolf; subject, "Speak Truly." Preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock, by the pastor.

The Best Result.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to obtaining the best result. Why don't you try it?

Peck's Bad Boy is to be prosecuted at Morse Opera House, Thursday evening, March 19. The season, under the management of Mr. Gow. W. Heath, the play has been revised and brought down to the nineby nineties, pa, ma, sweethearts, chums and neighbors will appear, and the Bad Boy with his new line of mischief, will keep the family and neighborhood laughing every minute. Remember, "What shall we do with that boy?" The company presenting the play this season, has been greatly improved, and with the many new features, songs, dances and gymnastic specialties added, will make the comedy one of the sparkling attractions of the season. Some of the new features introduced by the company are the boat club quartet, the bad boy trio, the folly three graces, chastity fund rehearsal and a host of original, novel and new ideas.

The Wide Awake for March has, Our Government—who made it and why,—by Hon. John D. Long which has attracted attention among some parents and made the magazine an extra attraction. The usual amount of other good things is in this number.

About this book:

Personal War Sketches

Personal War Sketches is a commemorative ledger book containing handwritten entries on printed pages. Gilt edges, gold stamp on front cover and spine. Back cover is blind stamped. This bound volume contains the "Personal War Sketches" of Civil War veterans belonging to GAR Post 60 of Franklin, Massachusetts. This book was presented to the town by Joseph G. Ray and Homer V. Snow in a ceremony at the Morse Opera House in March of 1891.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF

Massachusetts.

Personal War Sketches

OF THE Members of

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60.

OF

FRANKLIN.

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BY
LOUIS H. EVERTS.
PHILADELPHIA.

PREFACE.

This Volume is designed to contain the record of the war services (1861-1865) of the living and deceased members of this Post; the living to certify to the statement of their services, and the facts relating to the dead to be certified to by the Post Historian.

The supplementary part of the Volume is for a continuance of the personal sketches as occasion may require in the opinion of the Post Historian, also for the preservation of the names and record of other soldiers' or sailors who enlisted from the immediate locality.

Resolution pages are provided for containing the resolutions passed by the Post upon the death of a member.

Record of burial pages are intended for the comrades of the Post and also for the names of all soldiers & sailors whose graves the Post may decorate from year to year.

Record of presentation page is designed to contain the action of the Post upon receipt of the Volume.

The Post should obtain permission of the donors for the insertion of a personal sketch, blank pages being provided for that purpose. A sketch of the person after whom the Post is named should also be prepared.

When the Post shall have surrendered its charter this Volume can be preserved by the local municipality, if a suitable depository for safe keeping is provided, or it can be preserved in the archives of the State.

The Volume is respectfully dedicated to the last surviving comrade of the Post by the

Author.

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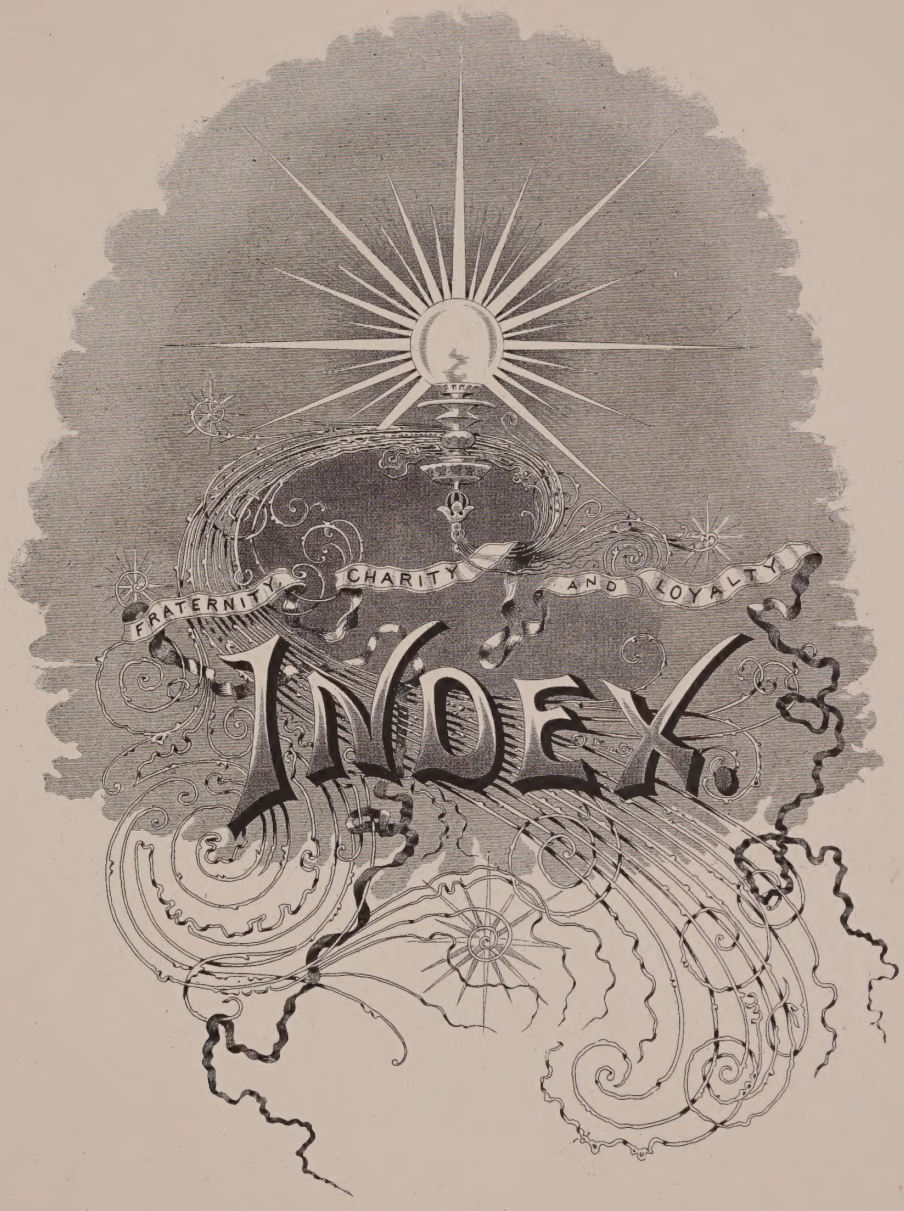
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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Historian's Report

Comrades:-

As your Historian, I now take pleasure in announcing to you, that I have completed the work, and I offer you the War Record of the Comrades of this Post, also a record of all citizens of Franklin, who served in the War of the Rebellion. I have been careful to use every item that I could obtain, and if some of these records are longer than others, it is because the Comrades took an interest in the work, and furnished the facts for their sketches.

In all wars of the past, while the commanding Generals and officers, high in rank, have been remembered in monuments of marble, granite and bronze, and their histories found in every Library, - the soldiers, the men, who bore the brunt, and were covered with the smoke and grime of battle, the men who built fortifications and manned them, who dug trenches and defended them, or perhaps gave their life blood on some lonely picket post at mid-night, the men, who left their homes and all they loved, and freely offered their lives that the Nation might live, have been forgotten. They have been classed as the army, their individuality lost, and any deeds of valor, of daring, of patriotism, have sunk into oblivion.

These records are designed to correct that neglect, and will be of great value to future Historians when we have passed away. Herein will be found events described by eye-witnesses commencing with the first battles of 1861, and of almost every important battle or campaign on land or sea until the end of the war in 1865. As Union soldiers and sailors, we are justly proud of our records, and are proud that we are members of the grandest organization that ever existed on earth, - The Grand Army of the Republic and it's motto, 'Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.' What can be more appropriate to perpetuate our memory than this Volume! It is truly a monument to the Citizen Soldiers of the Union.

It is three years since you appointed me your Historian, yet in justice to all I feel that the work could have been completed in no less time. Since my appointment as Historian Nov. 28, 1892, the work has gone steadily on, and with the filling of this page the work is done, except to complete the death-roll, and record the last meeting of the Post on the last page of this book. My own services have been freely given.

And now, Comrades, let us encourage honor and loyalty, let us educate our children in the history of the country, so that in any emergency, strong arms and willing hearts may be as ready to respond to their country's call, as were the "Boys of '61."

Ever yours in
Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Wm. M. Comey Historian.

City Mills, Mass. November 25, 1895.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

Record of Presentation and Acceptance.

This Volume was presented to the Post on the Ninth day of March 1891
The presentation Address was given by Hon. Joseph G. Kay and the Volume was
accepted on behalf of the Post by Commander Edwin A. Mason.

At a meeting of the Post, held on the Twenty eighth day of November 1892 the following
resolutions were adopted that Wm. M. Comey be appointed Historian with full power.

Under the management of a committee appointed by the Post, consisting of Comrades E. A. Mason, W. E. Mason, George King, T. M. Turner and A. E. Dana, the public presentation of this volume was made in Morse Opera House on the above date. Notwithstanding a rainy storm of uncommon violence a large and deeply interested audience filled the hall. The stage was finely decorated by Capt. Rudolph Sommers; flags at the front and rear, with portraits of army generals.

Past Commander Wm. E. Mason welcomed the company. Hon. Joseph G. Kay, in a short address, presented the Memorial Volume to Post 60 in behalf of all loyal citizens of the community. Homer D. Snow told how he struggled with Mr. Kay for the honor of making the presentation speech, but finally compromised and agreed to sing a favorite song instead. The musical substitute was received with great applause. Commander E. A. Mason responded and said in part:

"Gentlemen Kay and Snow, Donors of this Volume;—Ladies and Gentlemen. To me has been delegated the privilege and the pleasure of receiving this volume in behalf of the Post. During its organization Post 60 has received many gifts of esteem, but never any that so directly appealed to the old soldiers, or that is more appropriate, this being a touching and kindly reminder that they will be remembered when they have passed from earth. The soldiers who took part in the war for the Union, feel a just pride in their records; they went forth in their strength, and having fulfilled every duty required of them, and established the Union on a foundation that will last forever, they returned to their homes, and are today upholding the same principles which they shouldered their muskets to defend. They are proud of the G. A. R. and it's record of comforting and assisting it's sick and honoring its dead. Post 60 is to be congratulated on the good repute that has gained it the confidence of our best citizens; these gentlemen who have presented this Volume have won honorable, successful business reputations that are more than local. And now Gentlemen, in behalf of Post 60, in behalf of the friends and descendants of these soldiers, in behalf of the future historian of Franklin, I thank you, and in conclusion permit me, as Commander of this Post, to extend to you my thanks and to express the hope that the recollections of this evening may ever be a pleasant remembrance for you."

Addresses by S. V. Dept. Commander Churchill of Worcester, Judge Advocate A. A. Putnam of Uxbridge, Prof. L. L. Bursington and many other prominent citizens followed. Musical selections were given by F. F. Fitzgerald and the Glee Club, the audience sang "America," and Rev. S. P. Squire pronounced the benediction. Nearly three hundred people accepted the invitation of the Post to the banquet in G. A. R. Hall, provided by the Ladies Relief Corps. Comrades were present from Walpole, Medway, Plainville, Worcester, Providence and many other places.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian

James P. Wood Copyist.

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Resolutions

At a regular meeting of Post 60, G. A. R. held Monday Evening, November 25, 1895, the following resolutions were presented by a committee, chosen for that purpose, consisting of Commander Sommers, Adjutant Dana and Officer of the Day Mason.

Whereas, our Memorial Volume is now completed, and realizing the vast amount of labor necessary to collate and arrange the Records properly; therefore be it

Resolved,

That we tender our gratitude and thanks to Post Historian, William M. Comey for his persistent and successful efforts to bring it to completion, believing that future generations will appreciate and cherish the work he has accomplished.

Resolved,

That we thank him for the foresight, which caused him to present this work in duplicate Volumes, making it next to impossible for the Records ever to be lost or destroyed.

Resolved,

That a record of this action of the Post, be made in the Memorial Volume.

Resolved,

That the Historian's Report of April 22, 1895 be placed in the Volume presented on that date, and the Report of November 25, 1895 in the perfected Volume."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was voted that Historian Comey be instructed to have the above placed in the Memorial Volumes.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

James P. Hood Copyist. Attest. Wm. M. Comey, Historian

BIOGRAPHICAL PERSONAL SKETCH, OF

Joseph G. Ray – "Donor."

Was born in South Mendon – now East Blackstone – Worcester County, Mass. Oct. 4, 1831. He attended the public schools of his native town until his twelvethe year, then passed a year in school at Nashua, N. H. and in 1847, having saved sufficient money for the purpose, went for a year to a school in Walpole, N. H. From the age of eight years he worked mornings and evenings for his brother at Unionville manufacturing twine.

In 1850 with his brother Francis he started the first rag-picker in that district, and laid the foundation of the first shoddy-mill in New England, under the firm title of Ray Brothers. In 1860 this firm was dissolved, Francis B. Ray retiring.

The business was then carried on by J. P. and J. G. Ray who purchased the Bartlett Mill Woonsocket, R. I. and engaged in the manufacture of cotton sheeting. In 1865 they purchased a woolen mill in No. Bellingham for the manufacture of satinets. In 1870 they built a mill in Franklin for the manufacture of shoddy and in 1877 another for cassimeres. In 1859 Mr. Ray represented Blackstone in the Legislature. In 1869 he was elected Senator by the Norfolk district, and in 1884 was elected a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago.

He is Treasurer of Ray's Woolen Co. City Mills Co. Mass and R. I. R. R. and the Milford and Providence R. R. President of the Franklin Library Association a director of the Franklin National Bank and a trustee of Dean Academy. Mr. Ray was married at East Blackstone in 1854 to Emily Rockwood by whom he has two children, Lydia P. and Annie R. The business of Mr. Ray and his associates, since 1850 has covered all the grounds in cotton and woolen textile industries from batting to finished cotton cloths, and from shoddy to fancy cassimeres.

Homer T. Snow – "Donor"

Was born at So. Mendon – now East Blackstone – Sept. 11, 1837. Common school education. Worked at straw goods trade until 1861. Started small manufacturing of straw goods in Jersey City, N. J. transferred business to New York in 1865 and continued until 1874 and was then admitted as junior partner to the firm of Hubbard Snow and Bassett and continued in that position until the death of Mr. Hubbard in 1879 when the business was continued under the firm name of Bassett Snow and Company; the business under this management proved a success, and was continued with unimportant changes until Jan. 1892 when Mr. Snow retired and has since resided in Boston.

Mr. Snow was first married Jan. 1861 to Harriet A. Pillsbury who bore him two children Mattie L. and Walter H., and died March 1879. In Dec. 1881 he married Miss Sara S. Thompson. He is now connected with the firm of E. O. Bangs and Co. Bankers and Brokers, Boston, Mass.

James P. Wood, Copyist. Wm. M. Convey, Historian.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George Warren Mason Jr.

Who was born the Eleventh day of January A.D. 1834 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

in answer to Pres. Lincoln's Call for volunteers enlisted among the very first at Boston, April 15th, 1861.

As a private soldier in the first enlistment of Company D. 5th Regiment, Mass. Volunteers, Comrade Mason was soon to the front, and took his first important step in the disastrous battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. Here he received two wounds, one a sabre cut on the head, the other a gun-shot wound in the left leg. In this condition he was taken captive by the Black Horse Cavalry and in the afternoon was confined in a wide log building near the scene of battle. But only for a few hours, for twenty-two of the bravest soldiers among them, Ellsworth Fire Zouaves with our Comrade Mason made a sudden dash early in the morning of July 22nd and overpowered the Rebel guard and dashed through the enemies' cavalry, and beyond the forest, reached the Union line in safety.

At the expiration of his first term of service Comrade Mason was discharged at Somerville Mass. July 31, 1861. After a few days rest, he re-enlisted August 14, 1861 as private in Company H. 23rd Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

On January 2d he was transferred to Gunboat Hussar as Commissary and Store-Keeper. While serving on this boat he was again wounded. This wound was received in the right wrist while working the guns in the second days engagement at Roanoke Island, Feby 8th 62. At Newse R. March 14th 62 another wound was received and during his third important battle a gun-shot was put into his left side. All these were bravely borne, not entering the hospital once.

Comrade Mason was transferred to Provost Marshals Department March 20, 1862. Two years later he was appointed to the command of the Fire Department Regiment.

At the close of the war, Comrade Mason, now Col. of the New Berne Continued on page 207

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George Warren Mason Junior

Date February 26, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Cooney Historian.

We certify that Comrade George W. Mason Jr. joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of Commander

James P. Wood. Colonist.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Oliver Howard Ingalls.

Who was born the Twenty eighth day of March A.D. 1846 in Auburn County of Androscoggin State of Maine entered service as private in Co. H. 22nd. Regiment Mass. Volunteers, at Haverhill Mass.

The following Dec. he was promoted to Corporal and then by rapid rise to Sergeant Com. Sergeant, 1st Sergeant and in Sept. '62 was Sergeant Major.

His first discharge was at Mitchell Station Va. Feby 13. '64 and on re-enlisting served and unusually long term till Feby. 13, 1867.

On Oct. 28, 1862 Comrade Ingalls was transferred under G.O. no. 154, A.G.O. 1862, to Troop H. 4th U.S. Cavalry.

Beginning April 5. '62. at Big Bethel, Comrade Ingalls took part in many battles - Yorktown, White House, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, Aldie Gap, Winchester, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, Gettysburg, Five Forks, Appomattox and some twenty one others. A brave career.

He was wounded June 27, 1862. at Gaines Mill and confined in the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Md. Comrade Ingalls also had the misfortune of being taken prisoner at Aldie Gap by Hamptons Cavalry but escaped on the third night at Front Royal, Va.

His most important service was acting as Trumpeter to Gen. Sheridans Staff and sounding the charge at Five Forks, also being with Sheridan where Gen. Lee surrendered.

His intimate comrades were B. Olson, Wm. C. Stewart, Thos. O'Connor, Wm. H. Johnson, Wm. C. Salter, Geo. H. Lang, and Albert Smith.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Oliver Howard Ingalls

Date September 6. 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Oliver H. Ingalls Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of Commander and A.A.A.G.

James P. Wood Colonist.

R. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Almon Sanborn

Who was born the Fifteenth day of April A.D. 1840 in Baldwin County of Cumberland State of Maine

This comrade entered the service from Chelsea Mass on the 6th of September 1862. He was ranked as Corporal in Company H of the 50th Regiment, and served throughout the following year, receiving a discharge at Brentham August 24, 1863. at the end of his service.

His first and only battle was that important one on the Mississippi, Port Hudson, which Comrade Sanborn says was far beyond the power of historian to depict. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were the only remaining keys to the great river, and Grant and Sherman with united forces, had been storming Vicksburg for several weeks before it surrendered. The history of Vicksburg was repeated at Port Hudson which held out five days longer. The condition of the besieged was hopelessly desperate as to hunger, sickness and ammunition and the sufferings on both sides never to be forgotten. With this forced surrender of the starving wretches, the entire Mississippi passed into the control of our armies and fleets. Now grain and cattle could no longer be brought from Arkansas and Texas to support the Confederate soldiers. This was a long step towards the crippling of the South which all saw must come sooner or later.

Comrade Sanborn spent fifty two days in an old almost useless hulk on the way from Philadelphia to New Orleans. His comrades were Henry Holmes, L. C. Daniels, Comrades Hurley, Procter, and Stone.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Almon Sanborn

Date March 16, 1894. Signed Jane M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Almon Sanborn Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, May 16, 1881 Held Offices of Commander, S. V. C. and J. V. C.

James P. Wood. Copyist.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Robert Henry Davison

Who was born the Twenty Sixth day of June A.D. 1832 in England County of State of Great Britain

devoted himself when a young man to the defense of our Union cause enlisting regularly August 2, 1862 at Jamestown, New York as private of Company E. 112th. New York Volunteers.

At the close of the war he received his discharge in June 1865 at Raleigh N. C.

The Union was saved by just such men who enlisting as privates - served faithfully not looking for promotion were discharged as Privates and went home to resume their interrupted lives, without realizing that their deeds, when enrolled would be called heroic!

Comrade Davison's battles were at Petersburg Rail-Road, Morris Island, Cold Harbor, and Fort Fisher. In the first named he was hit by a broken shell but did not go to the hospital.

He considers the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. the most important in all his service.

Names of intimate friends are not needed, for all who knew Comrade Davison respected and liked him for his kind, cheery way.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Robert Henry Davison

Date September 7, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Convey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Robert H. Davison Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of Adj't.

James P. Wood Comrade

A. E. Dana Adjutant. N. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Thadeus Morse Turner.

Who was born the Fifth day of March A.D. 1838 in Medfield County of Norfolk State of Mass.

entered the service of the Union cause September 13, 1862. at Readville Mass. as fourth Sergeant, in Company B. of the 42nd. Regiment Mass Volunteer infantry. From this rank he was successively promoted to third, second, and finally to Color Sergeant.

It was a short service for in August 20, 1863. he was discharged at Readville because his term of enlistment was ended and there was no re-enlistment.

His only battle was at Brashear City where Sergeant Turner was taken prisoner by Col. Buylors Texas Rangers of Gen. Dick Taylors Division, and confined at Battery Field at Brashear from June 23rd, to July 3rd.

Though engaged in but one battle Comrade Turner was often employed in skirmishing, as at Berwick Bay, up the Teche River, and once with fifteen Comrades was detailed as Sharpshooters on board the Gun Boat Kepler for about a week. The last skirmishing and foraging parties made very lively times.

The service was protracted two months because the companys of the 42nd were so widely scattered. This gave Ser. Turner his longed for chance to see and shoot more Rebels.

Some of his more intimate Comrades were Benjamin F. Tinkham, George W. Ballou, Frank Rhodes, Ed. Dewall and Lewis H. Turner besides Joseph Clarke.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Thadeus Morse Turner

Date September 8, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Convey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Thadeus M. Turner Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of L. M.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Alfred Crapon Dana.

Who was born the Ninth day of July A.D. 1836 in Providence County of Providence State of Rhode Island. First entered service at Boston Mass as Hospital Steward of new Commissioned Staff 1st Regiment Infantry; and was discharged May 28, 1864 at Boston Company at the close of his three years enlistment.

The battles Comrade Dana engaged in were the famous ones of Williamsburg, Seige of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, besides many minor frays in his position as Hospital Steward.

Comrade Dana's service at Gettysburg would doubtless be called his most important work.

Though his was a long and active service Comrade Dana seemed proof against wounds, disease, and capture.

John E. E. Goward, Samuel Edwards, George Graves, and Wm Vincent of his regiment were some of his intimate friends.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Alfred Crapon Dana.

Date September 9, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Alfred C. Dana Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of Surgeon and Adj't

James P. Wood. Copyist

A. C. Dana Adjutant.

W. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William Francis King

Who was born the Fifth day of September A.D. 1839 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Enlisted in the Union Army December 17, 1863. as Private in Company G. of the 18th Regiment Mass. Volunteers and joined the active workers at Rappahannock Va.

This army under Grant who had just won fresh victories in the West, endeavored, by constant hammering to take Richmond. Several of the bloodiest battles of the whole war resulted, but the losses by the North combined with the strategic skill of Lee delayed the capture of the Rebel Capital for months. In some of these battles Comrade King took part so effectively that he was promoted to Corporal's rank. In the terribly battle of the Wilderness Comrade King was the first skirmisher to fire a rifle. The other engagements in which our Comrade fought were Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R.R. Poplar Grove, Hatches Run, and Five Forks, yet fortunately always escaped wound and capture.

October 1864 Corporal King was transferred to the 32nd. Mass. Volunteers Company G. and at the close of the war was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Virginia.

Some of his warmest friends were Anthony Connor James Robinson, Thomas Niles, David Goodrich, John Webster and Forest R. Kingsbury.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William Francis King

Date September 11, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade William F. King Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts Charter Member 18 Held Offices of Chaplain

James P. Wood. Colonel.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Moses A. Bullock.

Who was born the Twentieth day of August A.D. 1845 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Bullock first enlisted June 23. 1862 at Lynnfield Mass as a private in Company B. 33rd. Mass. Vol. Infantry, and was discharged at Readville Mass. on July 3. 1865. because his Services were no longer required by the Army.

His first battles were at Groveton and the Second Bull Runs on August 29-30 of 1862.

The 33rd. Regiment was part of the well known 11th Corps, and Comrade Bullock was with them at Fredericksburg, December 12-13, 1862. at Chancellorsville on May 1, 2, 3rd. of 1863. and, all the battles of the campaign up to Gettysburg. He also assisted in the following campaign until the men were sent to re-enforce Sherman at Chatanooga. At Chancellorsville the 11th Corps was panic-stricken and has been severely censured on the score of cowardly surprise by the public. But when all the facts are known we can but think they deserved praise rather than blame. Those who doubt their bravery under fair conditions need but recall how they withstood sudden and terrible attack later on in the campaign.

Comrade Bullock was in Sherman's host ending in the magnificent parade at Washington.

His most intimate comrades were Silas Dickerson, and James E. Blackington.

Comrade Bullock is at present living in Boston, Massachusetts

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Moses A. Bullock

Date March 6. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Moses A. Bullock joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 16, 1881 Held Offices of O. D.

James P. Wood. Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Anthony Connor

Who was born the Fourteenth day of March A.D. 1844 in Providence County of Providence State of Rhode Island caught the enthusiasm which, the attacks on Fort Sumpter and on the Union Regiments in the Streets of Baltimore made the North rise as one and forgetting party strife gasten to defend Washington. He enlisted at Readville Mass. May 20th 1861 as a private in Company D. in the 18th. Regiment of Mass. Volunteers.

On Feby. 8 1864 at the end of his period of enlistment he was discharged at Beverly Ford Virginia, but re-enlisted at once and served till the end of the war being finally mustered out near Washington D. C. 1865.

At one time he was transferred to the 32nd. Regiment Mass Volunteer Infantry.

Comrade Connor did good service at the battles of Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and in all the contest from Petersburgh to Appamatox. He was wounded at Five Forks.

Comrade Connor's most telling work was done at the battle of North Anna, Va.

He enjoyed the intimate friendship of Wm. F. King, Albert L. Jordan and Lieut. Sumner Bugby.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Anthony Connor

Date September 12, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Anthony Connor Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of O. G.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. W. W. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William Henry Williams.

Who was born the Second day of January at 2 a.m. A.D. 1840 in English Channel County of High Seas State of Great Britain.

He was first enlisted from Boston on the 19th of April 1861 in Company G. 8th Regiment Mass. Volunteers. The first part of his name was doffed on the enrollment list and he was known as Henry Williams. He saw much hard service, but gives no record as to details. On August 31, '61 at the expiration of his enlistment he was discharged from Boston, only to at once join the 1st. Battery, Mass. Light Artillery as a private. Oct 13, '61 he was promoted to Corporal's rank and in the Spring of '63 during the campaign known by the boys as "Burnside's Stick in the Mud" he was made Sergeant. On Aug 29 '65 he was finally discharged from camp near Charlestown Va.

City Point, Va. gave Comrade Williams his first battle. This was followed by the Siege of Yorktown which called for the best efforts of all the Batteries. Then came Williamsburg May 5, 1862 and White House landing, Hanover Court House, and the seven days' Battle before Richmond beginning at Mechanicsville June 26th and ending at Malvern Hill July 2, 1862. Throughout this series the 1st Battery knew but little rest being in position night and day most of the time. Then came the Battles of Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, Crompton Pass, South Mt. Antietam, Williamstown, Fredericksburg, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville May 2 & 3rd. 1863. Gettysburg July 1st. 2nd & 3rd. Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Saunders' House, Winchester, Washington to Fisher's Hill.

Comrade Williams Battery encountered many artillery duels while with Sheridan in the Valley Campaign. From this back to the Army of the Potomac, then came the battles at Bethesda Church, Falmouth, Round Hill, Hatche's Run, Cold Harbor, the Battle of Petersburg followed by Petersburg Seige, gave the Battery boys almost continuous cannonading varied by an occasional. Continued on page 204

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. William Henry Williams

Date October 1, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade William H. Williams joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 14, 1881 Held Offices of S. V. C., J. V. C., C. D. and O. G.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Hiram S. Simmons

Who was born the Sixth day of June A.D. 1838 in Strong County of Franklin State of Maine.

joined the Union Army at Hartford, Conn. July 15, 1862 as a private in Company B 16th Regiment Conn Volunteers. Before this time Comrade Simmons had enlisted April 1861 in Company B. 1st. Regiment Conn Volunteers under Captain Ira Wright, by the assumed name of Harry Smith thus keeping only the initials of his own name. This deception was practised for the sake of his relatives.

Comrade Simmons took active part in the first Battle of Bull Run and was among the captured.

His first discharge was at Hartford, Connecticut when his enlistment expired. On re-enlistment he was promoted Sept. 18, 1862 to the rank of Orderly Sergeant which rank he held till the final discharge at New Berne, N.C. June 24, 1865

Succeeding the first battle and capture at Bull Run came Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Suffolk, New Bern N.C. and Plymouth in the same State. On April 2, '64 Comrade Simmons was captured at Plymouth N.C. by troops under General Hooker and was confined at Andersonville Georgia from time of seizure till Sept. 30, 1864 and then was transported to Florence S.C. and kept till paroled February 28, 1865. There in the filth and dirt of Southern "prisons" brave Union men were ignobly wasting away or rotting in disease. O the horror and the suffering! In a fight, action supplies the needed courage; here, all was stagnation, want, and disease. Can there be any question as to which required most courage to bear, Gettysburg or Libby Prison, Fredericksburg or Andersonville? From a strong healthy man, Comrade Simmons was reduced to seventy-six pounds.

On parole, February 28, 1865. from each one hundred men released ten of the severest cases of disability were recorded. Verily how much the South has to answer for.

The intimate comrades of our friend were Hiram Buckingham, Herbert Langdon, Wm H. Jackson.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Hiram S. Simmons

Date November 22, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Hiram S Simmons Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of D. M. S.

James P. Wood Colonel.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Albert L. Brock

Who was born the Fourteenth day of August A.D. 1840 in Blackstone County of Worcester State of Mass.
enlisted at Holden Mass. July 19. 1861 as a private in Company E. 21st. Regiment Mass. Volunteers just before the first battle of Bull Run when in its enthusiasm the whole North was crying "On to Richmond!"

Though not prompted his career in the army was not unworthy since he took part in no less than seven important engagements. The first battle Comrade Brock was that of Roanoke Island. Besides this one he shared the fight at Newberne, Camden, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. The last named was one of the bloodiest hardest fought battles of the whole war, compelling Gen. Lee to retreat across the Potomac. In this battle Comrade Brock was severely wounded and confined in the hospital at Frederick City from September 17, 1862 till March 4 of the next Spring when he was discharged from service on account of his wounds.

Comrade Brock did not re-enlist. Among his most intimate friends were Myron E. Hubbard, Oliver Santow, Allen Davenport and Thomas Punkst.

The capture of the stone bridge at Antietam is rightfully considered the most important event in the service of Comrade Albert L. Brock.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Albert L. Brock

Date September 13, 1893. Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Albert L. Brock Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts as Charter Member 18 Held Offices of S. W. S. and S. M.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William Field

Who was born the Twenty seventh day of October A.D. 1800 in Deerfield County of Franklin State of Mass. inherited an unusual amount of vigor and courage. Belonging to a large family his boyhood was subject to many vicissitudes which only served to develope the stronger traits of his stalwart nature. The early history of warlike Deerfield made such an impression upon the lad that he enlisted in the U. S. service long before the Civil War rent in twain for a time our fair Union.

Back in June 1830 we first hear of William Field commissioned as ensign in the second Regiment Mass. Infantry Militia serving until June 14, 1833. when he was promoted to Captain in the 1st. Regiment Mass. Infantry. As Captain he served till 1840. when laying aside the sword he was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Marcus Morton March 11, 1840. Comrade Field always jokingly claimed this honor was a reward for casting the winning vote at the previous election, but he held the office continuously for a long series of years receiving his last appointment as Justice of the Peace from our famous war gov-ernor John A. Andrews.

On July 13, 1862 he, though an experienced Militia man enlisted as a private in Company A. 39th. Regiment Mass. Volun-teers with honor in his regiment without losing a single day from ac-tive service, being engaged in all the engagements of the war when he was discharged June 2d. 1865. He an old man, when the sands were al-most run out and many would think only of rest, excelling the youth in all the fatigues of march, camp, and battle life! What vitality! and with never the loss of one day even at hospital doors, Though severely wounded when on duty at Antietam!

It is believed with good reason that Comrade Field was the oldest man to enlist, and perform active duty for three years without the loss of a days service. -Continued on page 208.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William Field

Date November 21, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade William Field Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 16, 1881 Held Offices of On Staff

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Charles L. Fales.

Who was born the Twenty Sixth day of April A.D. 1843 in Sherborn, County of Middlesex State of Mass. enrolled his name for faithful service July 7, 1861 at Camp Cameron Cambrige Mass. as a Private in Company B of the 16 Regiment Mass. Volunteers. On the 1st. of September 1864 he was promoted to rank of Corporal which position he held until the close of the Rebellion.

Jan. 3, 1864 his term of enlistment having expired Comrade Fales was discharged but re-enlisted and served till July 1st. 1865, when he was finally discharged by Gen. Order No. 2. Headquarters Provincial Corps at Washington, D. C. He was transferred once during his service to the 11th Mass. Battalion July 11, 1864.

Comrade Fales was not content to offer his country any half-hearted service. His is a list of engagements of which a general might be proud; beginning with Fair Oaks, Va., June 18, 1862. Then came a Skirmish near Fair Oaks on June 26, followed the next day by a battle at Savage Station, Va. June 28, Glendale or "Charles City Cross Roads," Malvern Hill, June 30, and again at that place July 30, followed by a skirmish at Bristo Station. Then the 2nd Bull Run took place August 29, 62. Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863. Gettysburg, July 2nd and 3rd. Wapping Heights July 23, Manassas; Mine Run, Nov. 27; a battle near Cold Harbor, Va. on May 31st. 1864, June 16, Petersburg Va; June 17th, 18th, and 22nd. Continuations of the same desperate fight. June 27, 1864. Deep Bottom, on James River was fought, Oct 2nd. Danville R. R. Oct. 27, Hatches Run, and his final engagement was the decisive one April 7th 1864 near Appomatox, Va. What a memory of faithful service to carry through the long, peaceful years that have intervened. Aye - and these are memories worthy to be carried into the endless peace beyond this life!

Comrade Fales was never seriously wounded, but was confined for a time in the hospital at Camp Hamilton near Fortress Monroe. At the Second Bull Run Aug 29, 1862. — Continued on page 208

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Charles L. Fales

Date November 30, 1893 Signed Wm. W. Comey Histogician.

We certify that Comrade Charles L. Fales Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, May 16, 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edward C. Newcomb.

Who was born the Tenth day of June A.D. 1823 in Boston County of Suffolk State of Mass. entered service the 1st. of June 1861, as a Private in the 10th. Regiment Mass. Volunteers at Boston.

Later, Comrade Newcomb was transferred to Company E. 28th. Regiment Mass. Volunteer Infantry in Sept. 1861.

Because of an injury to the left knee he was finally discharged, having been rendered unfit for further service. This important date has been lost from his records. Comrade Newcomb had seen service before the era of our great War, as he at thirteen years of age entered the Navy, serving two and a half years, and at his discharge from the Charlestown Navy Yard he received in addition to his pay, fifty dollars a large sum in those days, for "Prize Money"

His nearest friends among the many comrades during service seems to have been, Sergeant James West, Com. Fay and James Carlton,

Comrade Newcomb died March 23, 1889, and is buried at Franklin, Massachusetts.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edward C. Newcomb.

Date November 23, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Convey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edward C. Newcomb. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 23, 1881 Held Offices of S. M.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Alfred James Fitzpatrick

Who was born the Twenty fifth day of October A.D. 1844 in South Boston County of Suffolk State of Massachusetts first entered his name Aug. 2d, 1861, at Readville Mass., under Company H. of the 18th Mass. Volunteers.

Comrade Fitzpatrick served as private till Dec. 8, 1862 when he was finally discharged because of general disability.

As our Comrade enlisted at the time Mc Clellan fresh from the victories in West Va., came to take command of the Army of the Potomac, little was done at first beyond severe drill and preparation. Then suddenly came Comrade Fitzpatrick's first engagement at the disastez of Ball's Bluff Oct. 21, 1861, followed by Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and Fair Oaks. Then came the desperate "Seven Days Battles" &c., Bull Run in its second bloody battle and Antietam.

Probably Comrade Fitzpatrick's friends think the second Bull Run his most eventful period during his service.

Without doubt he, with many others, suffered permanent injury from the privations during the Peninsular campaign.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Alfred James Fitzpatrick

Date September 14, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade A. J. Fitzpatrick Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 16 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonel

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William E. Mason

Who was born the Twenty sixth day of October A.D. 1832 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass. enlisted July 1861 at Readville Mass. as a Private in Company A. 18th Mass. Volunteer Infantry. At Antietam promotion was offered him but he declined to accept and was discharged at Readville upon the expiration of his term of service.

His career was eventful. He was engaged in the battles at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill, also in the Seven Days Battles at Chickahominy and Antietam.

Wm. Smith of Co. D. John Footman Co. A. and Capt. Louis N. Tucker Co. A. were his intimate comrades.

Comrade Mason says the Battle of Mine Run was the severest of his record. He was on detached duty at Brigade Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Div. 5 Corps, and was of necessity on the field in every engagement. At Gen. Grants reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, Comrade Mason was put on duty in the Provost Guard, where he remained until his regiment was ordered to the rear on the 26th of July, 1864.

He helped raise a company and held a Lieuts. Commission in the Massachusetts Militia. He was in one of the first companies to enter and lay out in camp at Readville. Owing to some difference among the staff Comrade Mason was not commissioned at that time and had to remain till Co. A. was formed. He was enabled to report at Hall's Hill, Va. about October 12, 1861.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. William E. Mason

Date February 7 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Wm. E. Mason Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, May 23. 1881 Held Offices of of Commander and Staff.

James P. Wood Copyist

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William Nelson Manchester

Who was born the Thirteenth day of November A.D. 1837 in Tiverton County of Newport State of Rhode Island entered the service of the U. S. Army near the close of the war August 11, 1864 at Fall River in the 21st. "Unattached" Cymder Captain O. H. Dyer. Comrade Manchester enlisted, served, and was discharged as a Private, the last roll call being November 18, 1864 on Boston Common at the expiration of his enlistment.

This service was a short one and contained few noteworthy deeds but these comrades who were ready to risk their lives, their all, at the command "Forward" are nevertheless, deserving of praise for what they stood ready to do.

Comrade Manchester's comrades during this brief term were James Hathaway, Edward Smith, and John Durfee.

Our Comrade was not the only man who was prevented by circumstances from joining the ranks until the eleventh hour. It was believed by many that men were needed in '64 as sorely as in '62. Yet, a few shrewd minds had guessed the end was not far off, knowing that Lee's once splendid army was shattered by disease, death, and starvation and the Confederacy was but a bubble ready to burst at the first grasp. Hemmed in by Sheridan, Meade and Grant, what was left for Lee to do with his discouraged men whose heroism and sacrifice had come to naught, but to accept Grant's terms of surrender? Terms, so magnanimous and considerate that they wrung hearty cheers from even the conquered.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William Nelson Manchester.

Date November 30, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Wm. N. Manchester Joined Franklin Post No. 60. Department of Massachusetts June 6, 1881 Held Offices of U. S. A.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

W. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William W. Comey

Who was born the Eighteenth day of February A.D. 1840 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Comey says: "I first enlisted at Chicago, Ills. on January 24, 1861 for service in Battery B. 4th. United States Artillery and was sent to Newport Barracks Kentucky, on the 27th. I was detailed for Special Duty as mounted orderly for Major Mc. Rae Inspector of the army and garrisons throughout the West and South, and was ordered to report to him at St. Louis. Mo.

He left St. Louis by steamer January 31, with one hundred men arriving at Galveston Texas about February 7. There we received horses and after visiting several small garrisons and taking account of supplies proceeded to San Antonio where we halted the morning of February 14 it being then head-quarters for General Twiggs. By his orders we left the same evening for Fort Arbuckle, several hundred miles distant. Up to this time it seemed to me the soldiers life was one continuous picnic and I wondered why every one did not enlist! When within thirty miles of our destination we met Capt. Stoddard of the 2nd. U. S. Dragoons, with fifty of his men, who informed us that Twiggs had surrendered on the 16th. all the troops and supplies in the State, which of course included our party. But Capt. Stoddard being a true Union soldier, had escaped the night before with such of his men as were of the same grit. Our Major had a like spirit and after a brief consultation with him, we started for Fort Smith at Little Rock Ark. Four hundred miles lay before us. After much hard riding and many narrow escapes from drowning by fording deep rivers, with hardships of all kinds thrown in, we arrived there late one afternoon completely worn out. Then, instead of thinking army-life a picnic, I wondered whether a man could last three years or not! But even then I did not dream what was before me. After a good supper, the first for some time, we went to bed as we supposed, in safety, but to our disgust when reveille was called, we learned that during the night the garrison had surrendered to— Continued on page 209.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. William W. Comey

Date January 1, 1895 Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Wm. W. Comey Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts June 27, 1881 Held Offices of Historian. Aide Commander-in-Chief Palmer, etc.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Roscoe Frederick Greene.

Who was born the Nineteenth day of April A.D. 1841 in Lancaster County of Worcester State of Mass.

left the quiet elm-shaded streets of that sleepy town for the more active scenes and larger life of the West.

Here in obedience to the first call of his country for help he enlisted and was mustered into service at Dixon Lee Co. Ill. May 24, 1861 as Private in Company D. 13th Regiment Illinois Vol. Infantry. This was the first regiment from that state to enlist for three years. The men saw that Seward's war of "ninety days" would be much longer and far costlier. At the expiration of his enlistment Comrade Greene was discharged honorably.

His first engagement was at Chickasaw Bayou, the first of Grant's assaults on Vicksburg then followed Arkansas Post Jackson, Miss. May 14th. and June 10th and 16th. 1863, followed by the Siege and Assault on Vicksburg May 22nd. 1863; Tuscumbia; Lookout Mountain, that miraculous feat of bravery, Missionary Ridge; and Kingold Georgia. A proud list of critical battles for the Union!

At Vicksburg he was slightly wounded in the left arm. Of his long service he modestly says:

"I knew only the ordinary events of a soldiers life good, bad and indifferent." Returned home comparatively sound. Have never asked for a pension, and now in my 50th. year am well, prosperous and happy, thank God!"

His intimate Comrades were Edward P. Doslyn, Frank Mc. Cauley Frank Willard, Capt. Geo. P. Brown, and Sergt. Matt. Adams.

His most important events were the first assault of Vicksburg and the hot battle at Lookout Mountain.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Roscoe Frederick Greene

Date November 28, 1893 Signed Wm. W. Comey Histogian.

We certify that Comrade R. F. Greene Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts June 27, 1881 Held Offices of

Janus P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. A. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Samuel C. Bourne

Who was born the Eighteenth day of August A.D. 1840 in Sandwich County of Barnstable State of Mass.
entered the service as Ord. Seaman Jan. 1862 at Boston on the ship Ohio and in one month was promoted to acting Sail-maker which rank was held till his discharge at Brooklyn Navy Yard N.Y. in Dec. 1863. He did not enlist again.

Comrade Bourne was transfered from the U.S. Ohio to the "Vermont" and from thence to the Gunboat Augusta afterwards to the North Carolina Aug. '63 and finally on Dec. 1863 sent to the receiving ship at Brooklyn Navy Yards, Long Island.

The battles of our Comrade were Port Royal and Charlestown S.C. In Feb. '62 he was badly disabled by frost bites in a severe gale of wind which lasted for weeks in a storm off Cape Cod.

The Naval side of the army in this great war is very apt to be overlooked. True it was not the aggressively important factor in subduing the Confederacy but in the year Comrade Bourne joined we could not well done without our good ships. At first the North was quite unprepared to meet the sea arsenals the Rebels had been silently preparing but after that first destructive proof of iron-clads by means of the Merrimac we learned a sure lesson from the South and in the year '62 the U.S. had prepared several hundred vessels many of them iron-clads named after the Monitor which was the able mate for the Merrimac on its next trial. The victory of this sea-encounter awakened the interest of the world.

The place which these new armored vessels should be given among the strategies of war was awaited with breathless interest by other nations than your own. During the year of service of Comrade Bourne the Union looked to the re-constructed Navy to capture from the Rebels again our Fort at Sumpter, to keep a strict blockade of all the southern ports thus preventing aid from abroad and to "open" the lower Mississippi. Our Comrade had the privilege of engaging in two of- Continued on page 214

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Samuel C. Bourne
Date November 26, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.
We certify that Comrade S. C. Bourne Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 11, 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

O. E. Dana Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Frank P. Wormell

Who was born the day of June A.D. 1835 in

County of State of Maine.

Comrade Wormell enlisted in March 1864 at Augusta Maine as Private in Company K. 31st. Maine Infantry and received his discharge on July 1865 at the close of the war.

This year of '64-'65 saw the "beginning of the end" very clearly. Grant and Sherman decided on the "Hammering Campaign" which Grant literally lead to success in Virginia but Sherman relied on the unresisting condition of his field of action to permit his success through matchless skill in planning. Sherman started from Chattanooga for Atlanta, May 4, '64 the same day Grant began to advance towards Richmond. Sherman's march was a slow tedious one owing to the country and the torrents of rain. Atlanta was proudly taken by his army, Sept. 2, '64 and all but churches and dwelling houses burned, telegraphic communication for the Rebels was cut off and a big step made towards ultimate victory. Then began the march to the sea- but the wily Generals real plan was to creep thus up into the rear of Lee's Army at work with Grant in Va. For a month the North could not find out what had become of Sherman's Army as no communication could be had with the state. In reality the men were having a fairly good time on the march with practically no resistance and enjoying the best fare that the plantations in their path could boast of. About a month from the departure from Atlanta. President Lincoln received a "gift of the City of Savannah for his Christmas present" with all its stores, from Gen. Sherman.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Frank P. Wormell

Date February 20, 1894. Signed Jas. W. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade F. P. Wormell. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, July 25, 1881 Held Offices of L. V. E.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Samuel Yeaton Reed

Who was born the Twenty-Seventh day of August A.D. 1846 in Damariscotta County of Lincoln State of Maine.

enlisted Sept. 10, 1862 at Private in Augusta Me. in Company F. 21st. Reg. of Infantry Maine Vol. For expiration of his service he was discharged at at the same place August 25, 1863 but re-enlisted and served till discharged by the general order No. 31, Headquarters of Army of Potomac May 29, 1865, and was mustered out, finally, at Augusta Me. June 21, 1865, holding the rank of Bugler to which he had been promoted.

Comrade Reed was transferred to the 7th Maine Battery Veteran Volunteers and took part in the unusually large number of battles beginning with Port Hudson La., the siege lasting from May 27th to July 9, 1863. While in the 7th Battery he engaged in the battles of Wilderness Va. May 6, and 7, '64, Spottsylvania May 9, 11, 12, and 17-1864, North Anna River Va. May 24, and 25, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. June 2, and 3, '64 Cold Harbor Va. June 6th to the 12th, Petersburg Va. June 18, Burnside's Mine July 30; Pegram Farm Oct. 2nd to 4th, Siege of Petrsburg Winter of '64 & '65; Pursuit of Lee's Army, and was present at the Surrender in Appomatox Court House April 1865. This last was doubtless the most important event to our Comrade, since it was the victory to which end he had enlisted and fought so well.

Though so often in danger he escaped wounds, capture and sickness.

His most intimate comrades were Lieut Frank Thorpe yet in the U. S. A. Capt. J. Andrew Erskine, Capt. A. B. Twitchell, James S. Lowell and John B. Merrill.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Samuel Yeaton Reed.

Date November 27, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade S. Y. Reed. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 25, 1881 Held Offices of J. V. C. and Q. M. S.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. N. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Albert L. Jordan

Who was born the Tenth day of November A.D. 1838 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

first enrolled his name for Uncle Sam's service at Minn's Hill Virginia the 29th. of July 1862. as a Private in Company I. of the 18th. Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

Comrade Jordan served faithfully beginning with the famous fight at Antietam and subsequently at Shepardstown, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Those three fateful days at Gettysburg meant not only a crushing defeat defeat to the Rebels and a rainbow of promise to the North; they meant desolation in many a home of both the Blue and the Gray. It was during this battle that Comrade Jordan received the wound which confined him to the hospital at Little Rock Pennsylvania, from which he was afterward moved to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and because of which he was finally discharged May 19th. 1864.

Comrade Jordan never fully recovered the effects of the gun-shot, his death November 14, 1890 being the direct result of the wound

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Albert L. Jordan

Date September 15, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Albert L. Jordan Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts August 8, 1881 Held Offices of G. M. S.

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A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George W. Thompson

Who was born the Tenth day of August A.D. 1825 in Waterford County of Oxford, State of Maine.

enlisted early in the outbreak of the Rebellion, May 20, 1861, but did not begin active service till three months later in Company D. 18th Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

Though beginning as private Comrade Thompson was successively promoted to Corporal Nov. 16, '61, at Halls Hill Virginia; Sergeant Oct. 1862 at Antietam; and 1st. Sergeant Feb. 25, 1863.

He was first discharged at Beverly Ford, Va. Dec. 31, 1863 but immediately re-enlisted and served till the end of the war. In October 1864 he was transferred to the 32nd. Mass Regiment in which he remained till the final discharge at Washington by General Order 138, Headquarters of Army of the Potomac.

Comrade Thompson began with the First Bull Run served throughout the Peninsula Campaign and Antietam, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Gettysburg and Rappahannock Station. This list includes many of the decisive turning-points of the war. In May 1864 Comrade Thompson was confined in Harwood Hospital at Washington D. C.

Wm. W. Hemingway, E. K. Bly, Joseph Head, Alexander Shiner and Nelson E. Blake enjoyed the friendship of our Comrade during his long service.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George W. Thompson

Date November 25, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Geo. W. Thompson Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts August 8, 1881 Held Offices of O. G.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Wesley Warren Haslam.

Who was born the Seventeenth day of October A.D. 1838 in Bethlehem County of Albany State of New York. first entered service as a Private at Norwich Conn. July 25. 1862. in Company E, 18th Reg. Conn. Volunteers he served till the end of the war and was mustered out at New Haven May 18. 1865.

Because of merit Comrade Haslam was promoted to Captains Clerk and later to Post Mastr of U. S. Gen. Hospital at Frederick Md. which position he held at time of his honorable discharge.

His first engagement was at Winchester Va. June 13, 14, & 15, 1863. Three hard and important days, for the Union stubbornness in holding the field kept the Rebels in check and allowed Gen. Meade to choose his position at Gettysburg. Comrade Haslam's next battle was at New Market Va. May 15, 64. Though not wounded he was confined at Martinsburg Va. and in the U. S. Gen. Hospital at Frederick Md. through illness. On the last days fight at Winchester he was captured by the Rebels and confined at Libby Prison and on Belle Island from June 15. till July 15. 1863, when he was removed by rail from Richmond to City Point and from thence to Annapolis, Md. by transport. Another of those brave heroes who endured the horrors of the Southern Prisons!

His intimate comrades were E. T. Albertine, H. R. Allen, E. T. Dillson, Geo. W. Reiguin, Geo. Parkinson and James Mc. Lee.

Comrade Haslam looks upon the strategy at Winchester enabling Meade to choose his place at Gettysburg as the most important event in his career.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Wesley Warren Haslam

Date November 29, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade W. W. Haslam Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, August 8, 1881 Held Offices of Chaplain.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rudolph Sommers.

Who was born the Fourth day of March A.D. 1835 in Copenhagen County of Kingdom State of Denmark.

Comrade Sommers spent the first five years of his life in Sweden the home of his father, whose loss on a Russian voyage caused his mother to move with her little family to her own native land, Denmark. Until he became fourteen Comrade Sommers lived with a well-to-do though very strict uncle who impressed many of his own excellent traits upon his little nephew in his charge. Even at that age young Sommers was far more interested in the history and geography of the United States which he never dreamed of seeing than in the Scandinavian studies. When the war broke out in 1848 between some of the German States and Denmark, the boys spirit was on fire to become a soldier, but after the enemy left and were forgotten his enthusiasm became directed to the Navy. But no one would consent to this idea, so for two tedious years he was compelled to study Latin and Chemistry as apprentice to a druggist. Then to his delight came the opportunity to sail on one of his uncles own vessels to Iceland where he had a fine time hunting seals, visiting volcanoes and geysers etc. After a five months stay here, the ships went to the Mediterranean thence to England and reached home after a fourteen months voyage. The boy was heartily disgusted with sea life now, but his pride forced him to stick to it as well as his stern uncle who now sent him to Brazil, where he was stricken with Yellow fever. But on returning home he won a medal for saving a young man from drowning and soon set out for Rio Janero. Here he and a comrade determined to desert the crew This they succeeded in doing after many attempts and were taken by a New York steamer in need of hands. Then followed just such a life of adventure as many of our own daring Sailors have known full of peril and change. In 1857 Sommers returned to Denmark and received a diploma upon passing the Naval examination. It was discovered that he had left the country's -Continued on page 218

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Rudolph Sommers

Date January 8, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Rudolph Sommers joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts 18 Held Offices of Commander and S. V. C.

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A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Alexander Shiney

Who was born the Eighteenth day of June A.D. 1837 in Montreal County of Province State of Canada.
was at Wentham, Mass. when he enlisted July 28th. 1861, as a Private in Company D of the 18th. Reg. Mass. Volunteers. During his service he was promoted to Corporals rank.

On December 24th 1862 he was first discharged on account of disability at Washington D.C. but soon he re-enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was not again discharged until Nov. 30, 1865 by general order of the War Department.

Comrade Shiney omits record of all his engagements except the first one which was at the Second Bull Run.

He was badly wounded after that in the right Shoulder resulting in temporary disability for some time after leaving the hospital Cliffbourne.

It will be remembered that England, as a nation, looked at our great war which began as a Rebellion but ended as a Revolution with hopes that our boasted Union would be shattered. We ought therefore to specially grateful to Comrade Shiney and all others born under the British flag who fought and were wounded in our cause.

His chosen comrades during camp-life were James O. Richardson, Geo. W. Thompson, Albert Barton and Peter Lake.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Alexander Shiney
Date December 1. 1893. Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian.
We certify that Comrade Alexander Shiney Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 8, 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. W. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Albert Lemuel Clark.

Who was born the Twenty seventh day of May A.D. 1838 in East Medway County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Clark entered Union service on September 3. 1862 at Readville Mass. as Sergeant in Company B. 42nd. Regiment Mass. Vol. He held that rank till his discharge from Boston at the end of his service, on September 1863.

His first battle took place at Bayou La Fouche. Some of the most telling work of the year '62-'63. was done here in the west in opening up the southern Mississippi. In the spring of 1862. Farragut and Butler had captured the strong forts guarding New Orleans, a great victory for us, although minor engagements were occasionally held in the vicinity. July 4. 1863 Vicksburg after tedious, persistent resistance surrendered with its garrison of nearly thirty thousand half starved soldiers. The last Confederate stronghold on the river Port Hudson, was unable to hold out after Vicksburg, was given up and surrendered to Gen. Banks July 9th. At last the great river was in Union control and the Confederacy was practically cut in two Various fights and skirmishing raids took place in Missouri and Arkansas. The Rebel guerrillas haunted the western borders of these states and wrought much murderous mischief, but on the whole by the time of Comrade Clark's discharge the region was fairly free from actual war.

His intimate Comrades were, T. M. Turner, Nat. Ide, and Silas E. Tales.

He was transferred to Post 22. Leominster, Mass. on December 22. 1886.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Albert Lemuel Clark.

Date March 2. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Albert L. Clark. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 14. 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Captain.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Joseph Grant

Who was born the Twenty fifth day of February A.D. 1836 in Cumberland County of Providence State of Rhode Island joined the Army in September 1862 at Providence Rhode Island as a Private in Company F of the 12th R.I. Infantry. He was neither promoted nor transferred, receiving his final discharge March 15, 1863, on the score of disability.

As the records were not made until after Comrade Grant's death, no account as to how his disability was acquired or what battles he risked his life in. If even a list of his intimate comrades could be obtained, much interesting information might be gathered from some of them.

He died December 25th. - on Christmas day of the year 1883 and was buried at West Wrentham, where the G. A. R. Post 60, has done much to mark the grave with honors, not because of a famous career, but simply because he was a loyal Soldier.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Joseph Grant

Date December 22, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Convey Historian

We certify that Comrade Joseph Grant joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 17th 1881 Held Offices of

James P. Hood, Colonel.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George Edwards Lovejoy

Who was born the Thirtieth day of June A.D. 1843 in Bradford County of Essex State of Mass

was reared and educated near the famous academy and had some of the best teachers of the times, the celebrated Greenleaf being one of them.

His earlier life was a fit promise of manhood's work. His loyalty to duty and bravery in thought and act led him to enlist early in the cause of our Union, and in August 1862 he entered Camp Cameron at Cambridge, Mass. as a Private in Company H. of the 22nd. Reg. Mass. Vol. He was soon promoted to Corporal.

He was discharged but re-enlisted under the special provision of March 1864 and was transferred to the 32nd Regiment Mass. Vol. serving there until the final discharge came at the victory of the North.

Comrade Lovejoy was detailed on service as Provost Guard of 1st Division, 5th Corps, from 1 December 1862 till July 1863. Employment was also given him in the hospital department from April 1865 to the close of the war. He was first under fire at Antietam. This was the battle where Mc. Clellan lost his command of the Army of the Potomac on account of his slowness in following up the advantage gained over the men under Lee. Mc. Clellan had by pressing hard against the rear of Lee's Army forced his way through the mountain passes, compelling his enemy to give up the intended northern invasion to turn and fight at Antietam Creek.

Here near Sharpsburg was fought the great Battle of Antietam, September 17th. 1862. Although it was called a tie the results were entirely against the Confederates and Mc. Clellan ought to have taken such active steps that the Rebels could not regain their lost positions. It was then that General Burnside was given the command instead. Comrade Lovejoy came out of this first test bravely enthusiastic for the quick succession of trying fights at Shepardstown, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Poplar Grove Church and Petersburg. It will be seen from the list that he was in the fighting front of the Army of Potomac throughout his enlistment. From all these dangers, through — Continued on page 240

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George Edwards Lovejoy

Date December 4, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade George E. Lovejoy Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts January 12, 1882 Held Offices of Chaplain.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edwin A. Mason.

Who was born the Twenty-fourth day of March A.D. 1843 in Dedham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Mason enlisted September 17, 1862 at Readville Mass. as a Private in Company Company H. 45 Reg. Mass Volunteers for a term of nine months. On Nov 5th. the Regiment left Boston on a transport for Newberne, N. C. arriving there in ten days, and went into camp on the Trent River. They were engaged on picket duty till Dec 11, when they had orders to march on an expidition to Goldsboro, and the regiment was assigned to the 1st. Brigade 1st. Division under Gen. Amory. Dec. 14 the Rebels were met in a sharp encounter for a couple of hours during which Comrade Mason's regiment lost about fifty men, and the enemy was repulsed. Two days later another stand was taken at Whitehall where his regiment lost thirty-five men but succeeded in forcing the Rebels back to Goldsboro; whereafter burning the bridge across the river, the expidition returned to Newberne, and for the remainder of their service the 45 th. were engaged in picket duty, building forts and making occasional raids into the enemies lines.

July 7, 1863 Comrade Mason was discharged at Readville Mass. but was afterward called with his Regiment to assist in suppressing the Draft Riot which meant some hard service in and about Faneuil Hall, Boston.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edwin A. Mason

Date February 22, 1894. Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edwin A. Mason Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 27, 1882 Held Offices of Commander, Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard, and Sergeant Major.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edgar Thayer.

Who was born the Eighth day of February A.D. 1843 in Bennington County of Bennington State of Vermont first enlisted May 1864 at Milwaukee Wisconsin as a Private in Company H., of the 39th. Wisconsin Infantry. On February 1, 1865 he was promoted to Corporal. His first discharge was from Milwaukee Sept 1864 at the expiration of his enlisted term but he re-enlisted and was transferred to the 47th. Wisconsin Infantry, being discharged because of the end of the war, from Madison, Wisconsin September 1865.

Most of his active service was rendered in the campaigns in Tennessee. During 1864 three armies had been at work in the West: The Army of the Miss. the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of the Ohio. The first had captured its objective point, Vicksburg, the second in which our Comrade was acting, had fought at Murfreesboro; and the third division had forced its way bravely through eastern Tennessee to Knoxville. All three then united under Sherman who soon began his advance from Chattanooga against Atlanta, the way being cut through almost impregnable defenses furnished alike by Nature and the enemy. This progressive Contest between Sherman Johnston was one of the most scientific skilful games on military record.

Comrade Thayer's only mishap during service was an illness which kept him in the Milwaukee Hospital during May of 1864. But the most memorable event to him when the war was ended was the privilege of once more joining friends at home.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edgar Thayer

Date February 15, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edgar Thayer Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 27 1882 Held Offices of

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A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade John L. Brazzille

Who was born the Twenty-sixth day of August A.D. 1842 in St. John County of New Foundland State of

enlisted October 8th 1861 at Governors Island, New York, as Private in Company F 6th U.S. Infantry, 3rd. Army Corps, and was discharged January 29, 1863 upon the Surgeons certificate of disability at Alexandria Va. after having been confined for some time in the U.S. Gen. Hospital at Annapolis Md.

His career as an active soldier was short and uneventful being limited to some skirmish duty and then held in reserve. Never the less, credit is due Comrade Brazzille for what he stood ready to do at Duty's call. It is no slight gift in this country that of two years of a man's life. To leave home, work, and to interrupt the peaceful course of ones life in order to risk death in the glory of active onset or to patiently face disease in the routine and drudgery of camp-life! Privations that try to the utmost the endurance of men! Souls in the crowded hospitals or far away from the ministering love of willing hands, — to stand ready to undergo these risks is certainly deserving of praise.

Comrade Brazzille's intimate friends were W. H. Gorman of Central Falls, R. I., James Flynn of Lawrence Mass. and John Shultz of Washington, D. C.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe John L. Brazzille

Date December 6, 1893. Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade J. L. Brazzille Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 17, 1882 Held Offices of S. M.

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Columbus Americus Stockbridge.

Who was born the Fifth day of July A.D. 1830 in Byron County of Oxford State of Maine

was enrolled Feb. 22. 1862 at Auburn Maine as a Private being mustered in at Washington. D.C. in the 2d. District of Columbia Volunteers. Feby. 28 he was promoted to Regiment Commissary Sergeant but at his discharge was again a Private. In November of '62 he was discharged from Washington because of injuries received by being thrown from his horse. He was obliged to stay for some time in Carver Hospital, on Meridian Hill of Washington.

As it was the plan of our Northern leaders, to capture Richmond and general after general was appointed for this task, the South likewise laid a plan at first to take Washington. The Confederate papers were full of accounts and plans of campaigns. This so influenced the leaders that great numbers of soldiers were retained at our Capital for defense of this cradle of liberty, the loss of which would have resulted disastrously to our whole cause. So great were our fears for its safety that often the best campaign plans of our generals were impaired – General Mc. Clellan's for instance. Not until Grant assumed command, unhindered by the dictates of Washington legislators were we successful against Richmond. This explains why Comrade Stockbridge entered no engagements during his brief term.

His intimate comrades were Charles H. Sawyer, G. S. Richards, A. S. Benson, Byron Hill and E. O. Stockbridge.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Columbus Americus Stockbridge.

Date January 3, 1894. Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade C. A. Stockbridge Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 24. 1882 Held Offices of Adj't

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Bernard Maguire

Who was born the day of A.D. 1842 in Boston County of Suffolk State of Mass.

Comrade Maguire enlisted on the 18th of July 1861 at Readville Massachusetts as Sergeant in Company D, 20th Mass. Volunteers and was successively Duty Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant and 1st. Lieutenant. He was discharged Jan. 4, '64. from Stevensburg Virginia, in order to re-enlist as Veteran Volunteer and was finally mustered out at Munson Hill, Va July 16, 1865 by order of the War Department.

In such a long faithful service there must be a long list of battles. The first one was at Balls Bluff. Afterward came Williamsburg, West Point, Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 1st and 2nd. Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg 1st & 2nd. Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rapidan, Mine Run, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Shady Grove, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Reams Station, Chapins Farm, Peebles Farm, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Deatonsville, Appomattox, etc.

He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad by Gen. Hill and kept at Libby Prison from Oct. 21, '61 till Feb. '62, and at Belle Island from Aug. to Nov. of '64. He was paroled from Libby Prison in Feb. of 1862, also paroled from Belle Island November 14, 1864.

His most intimate comrades were Lieut. Geo. H. Leach, and P.J. Fee.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Bernard Maguire

Date March 13, 1894. Signed Wm M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Bernard Maguire joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 13 1882 Held Offices of J. V. C. and S. V. C.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Warren H. Bright

Who was born the Fourth day of August A.D. 1841 in Canton County of Norfolk State of Mass.

On the 31st. of October 1863 Comrade Bright enlisted from the camp at Readville Mass. as a Private in the 11th. Massachusetts Battery and, although not promoted, he was acting as number one on the guns at his discharge from Readville June 25, 1865 at the close of the war.

The Battle of the Wilderness from May 5th. to 7th 1864 was his first experience in fighting, followed by Spottsylvania from the 8th. to the 18th. These two battles properly may be called one series. The Wilderness was a tract of land between Richmond and Fredericksburg crossed east and west by many rivers which Lee had filled with a network of fortifications. Behind these he repulsed Grant with great losses for both sides over a period of two weeks the last eleven days being at Spottsylvania Court House. Then came North Anna May 23, and 27th. Cold Harbor June 1st. to 12th. Petersburg 15th. to 19th. and the beginning of the Siege of Grant until success met his efforts in April 1865. Comrade Bright was in the small pox hospital at Georgetown.

His intimate comrades were Geo. Capen, David Corson, Wilson Packard, Alfred Whitney and George Hearsey.

He considers Spottsylvania and the Petersburg mine explosion the most important events in his service. From the beginning of Comrade Bright's service under Grant till the surrender of Lee April 9th 1865, he was in active duty all the time being in many engagements not mentioned above such as Deep Bottom, New Market, Malvern Hill, Weldon Railroad, Ft. Steadman etc.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Warren H. Bright.

Date March 14. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Warren H. Bright Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 10. 1882 Held Offices of

James P. Woods Corporal.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Samuel H. Jordan

Who was born the Eighteenth day of October A.D. 1845 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

He enlisted at Readville Massachusetts on the 26th of September 1862 as Private in Company C of the 45th Regiment. At the end of his first term of service he was discharged at Boston July 8, 1863. but in February 25, 1864 re-enlisted in Co. D. of the 18th Mass. Volunteers. On the 21st. of October 1864 he was transferred to Co. G of the 32nd. Mass. Volunteers and received a final discharge on May 12, 1865 from Worcester on account of disability arising from the loss of his left arm at Cold Harbor in June of 1864.

The Battle of the Wilderness was his first introduction to real army-life, followed by Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, and Cold Harbor. It was during the last engagement that he received the wound resulting in the amputation of his left arm. He endured a long hospital siege at Christian St. Philadelphia and Worcester Mass. When thus disabled from further active service for his country his sturdy independence and courage would not allow him to sink into idleness or waiting for a pension. He began to work at the first thing that offered and seems to have almost forgotten his misfortune in the great skill acquired. In seeing the various difficult kinds of work Comrade Jordan easily performs, one can hardly believe his eyes. It is an actual fact that many men, who have had his services would, for hard honest work quickly performed, prefer him to the average two armed laborer.

His comrades in service were Geo. W. Thompson, Henry Scott and Henry Pickering.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Samuel H. Jordan.

Date December 29, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Samuel H. Jordan Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 24, 1882 Held Offices of James P. Wood. Colonel.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Joseph A Day.

Who was born the Twenty-Sixth day of June A.D. 1819 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass. enlisted in Boston July 1862 as a private in Company A. 35th. Mass. Vol. Infantry and was discharged on June 25. 1865 because of disability.

He died August 30. 1889 and was buried at Franklin. This is all that is known of his record. But let us go back in mind to that time when his deeds were not yet forgotten. Great Britain at first seemed likely to recognize the Rebels as belligerents; the first steam-ship arriving after the Fall of Sumpter reported to this effect. The ministry with unseemly haste gave encouragement to the South. Yet the common people in opposition to Palmerston and the peers of the realm, gave their support more by instinct than reasoning to the North. They felt that our great conflict was not merely national, but world wide and that the freemen of the Union Cause were fighting for man's rights every where. The London Times said; "the great Republic is gone". But the eyes of the people were clear enough to see beyond to the day when the honest rights of humanity were to be vindicated and deception and trickery should be swallowed up in the victory of the North.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Joseph A Day

Date Febuary 6. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Cowey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Joseph A Day Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts June 26. 1882 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Walter M. Fisher

Who was born the Eighth day of January A.D. 1839 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Fisher first enlisted Sept. 15. 1862 at Readville, Mass as a Private in Company C. 45th. Mass. Vol. Infantry and was discharged at the same place at the expiration of his term of service. On re-enlisting Nov. 27. 1863. at Winter Island Salem Harbor Mass. in the 12th. unattached Company Heavy Artillery he served till the end of the war with distinction. He was promoted June 18. '64. to rank of Sergeant and in Nov of the same year to Quarter Master Sergeant which rank he kept till the last, being honorably discharged at Washington and mustered out in one of the most faithful Mass. Regiments. He was at one time confined in Saratoga Hospital, Md. His first battle was at Cove Creek, N.C. The most important moment in this worthy career was when the regiment was ordered to the front in the terrible Battle of the Wilderness. What thoughts were theirs on that dangerous march! But when the men arrived it was necessary to detail the regiment elsewhere to a less exposed position. On April '64 the Company had been sent to Virginia with the other Artillery from our state. When the 3rd. Mass. Heavy Artillery Regiment was formed here the 12th happened to be the H. Company too, of that Regiment. This company also took part in the defense of our National Capitol, sorely threatened in July '64 by Earley's attack.

In Co. C. 45th. Mass. Reg. Infantry Comrade Fisher took a prominent part in suppressing the draft riots in Boston during the month of July 1863.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Walter M. Fisher

Date December 19, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade W. M. Fisher Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts June 26. 1882 Held Offices of Commander and Adjutant.

James P. Wood Colonel.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Lewis F. Williams

Who was born the Eighth day of August A.D. 1820 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

enlisted August 12, 1862 at Readville, Mass. in Company C. of the 45th Mass Volunteer Regiment of Infantry as a private. He served in that capacity throughout the remainder of the war, stationed the whole period at Forts Baker Reno and Lincoln around Washington in the Quarter Master's Department.

After his first discharge in July '63, at the expiration of his term of service Comrade Williams at once re-enlisted and served till August 1865, when he was finally discharged at Boston because of disability.

Comrade Williams was fortunate enough to escape being wounded or confined in a hospital or captured by the enemy.

Among his warm friends were Lieut. Lewis R. Whittaker, Henry Pickering and Henry Thomas.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Lewis F. Williams.

Date September 16, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade L. F. Williams Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 10, 1882 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Daniel Otis Corbin.

Who was born the Twelfth day of February A.D. 1844 in Leekonk County of Bristol State of Mass.

Comrade Corbin enlisted as a Private in Company H. 18th. Reg. Mass. Vol. on August 22nd. 1861 at Readville Mass. He was discharged Jan. 22, 1863, from the Emory Hospital being unfit for further service by reason of a gun-shot wound in his right hand.

His battles were the 2nd. Bull Run, August 30, 1862, Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, Shepardstown Ford and Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, In both the last two engagements he was wounded, twice, in the Battle of Shepardstown and losing three fingers of the right hand at Fredericksburgh. An interesting incident by which he escaped other wounds came from the fact that at each of these battles his canteen filled with water, was struck by bullets. Comrade Corbin has preserved one of these canteens and with pride shows the recipient of bullets intended for him.

His most intimate comrades during war-life were Sergeant Levi Hawks, John Howe, Joseph Britton and Lewis Ripley.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Daniel Otis Corbin.

Date January 20, 1894 Signed Wm. McConey Historian.

We certify that Comrade Daniel O. Corbin Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 24, 1882 Held Offices of R. M. S.

James P. Woods Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade David W. Corson

Who was born the Eleventh day of August A.D. 1839 in Shrewsbury County of Worcester State of Mass. enlisted as a Private April 14, 1861, at Natick, Mass. in Company G. 6th. Mass Regiment Volunteers. He was a Private throughout the war. His first discharge came August 12, '61 at the end of his period of enlistment at Worcester. On the following July he re-enlisted in the 11th. Mass. and was transferred to Centerville Va., for the defence of Washington which was badly threatened and on May 29, '63 was discharged for the second time. Comrade Corson again re-enlisted Dec. 1, 1863, in the 11th. Mass Battery from Boston receiving his final discharge at Readville, Mass. June 25, 1865, because of the defeat of the Rebels.

His first engagement was that in the famous riot in the streets of Baltimore April 19, 1861. The subsequent battles were at Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Gaine's Mill, Weldon Railroad, Siege of Petersburg and Appomator Court House with the surrender of Lee. He was slightly wounded at North Anna River, but lost no time on that account.

In reviewing this worthy record we find that Comrade Corson considers the Battle of Spottsylvania the most important event of his career, although he shows a number one record as a soldier having been engaged in the Draft Riots at Boston took part in twenty engagements, with a service of thirty-four months not losing a days duty.

He had the honor of being in the opening and closing battles of the war.

His friends were Wm. Seaver and Edward C. Meyers.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe David W. Corson

Date December 26, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade David W. Corson joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts September 25 1882 Held Offices of Commander, S. V. C., J. V. C., D. D., O. G. and M.

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Handy

Who was born the Nineteenth day of October A.D. 1845 in Cumberland Hill County of Providence State of Rhode Island enlisted Oct. 23. 1862 at Worcester Mass. as a Private in Company B, 51st. Mass Vol. and as a Private was discharged July 24. 1863 at the same city because of the expiration of his term. He did not re-enlist.

His engagements were at Kingston, N. C., White Hill and Goldsboro, N. C. In June 1863 Comrade Handy was confined in the hospital at Newberne, but was fortunately neither wounded or taken prisoner during service. These were Sherman's closing engagements in his March to the Sea. "The Rebellion was inaugerated through deception and had been sustained by an utter disregard of truth," were the words of an eyewitness. Deception was practiced by the South from beginning to end. See Charleston every twenty-four hours before evacuation the "Courier" has set these words in type: "There are no indications that our Authorities have the first intention of abandoning Charleston as I have ascertained from careful inquiry." These words, when the railroads were crowded carrying away the accessories of war! Those were terrible days for the South - long days of retribution for the sin to the slaves. "God doesn't pay at the end of every week, but he pays at last, my Lord Cardinal," said Queen Anne of Austria.

Comrade Handy's most intimate friends were Emory Rogers, Rodney Farrington and Isaac Simmons.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William H. Handy.

Date December 8. 1893 Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade William H. Handy Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 9, 1882 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. W. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Thomas Halsey Coville

Who was born the Thirtieth day of November A.D. 1834 in Taunton County of Bristol State of Mass.

entered service Jan. 4, 1864 and within ten days was mustered in at Readville Mass., as a Private in Company K. 1st. Mass. Cavalry and afterwards in Company H.

He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant July 1, 1864, which position he retained till hostilities were closed and he was mustered out at the place of his enlistment.

His first Battle was at Hanover Court House, then known as Hanes' Mills, followed by Bottom bridge and about "forty others" including the struggle at the Wilderness and Malvern Hill closing with the Battle of Bellfield, where Major Sargent was killed Dec. 9 1864, which said event Comrade Coville considered the most important in his war career.

He was taken prisoner at Warrenton, May 6, '64, and again near Petersburg Nov. 1st, 1864. How he escaped from his captors is given in the words of his child: "About fifteen miles from Petersburg he had a suit of Rebel clothes and when they went out after Gorillas he put them on and went ahead and found out from the "niggers" where the men were. While he was getting information from the Gorillas up comes the party in full charge capturing Father first and then the Gorillas who were tried and hanged before night."

Comrade Covilles most intimate friends were Quarter Master Charles H. Morgan, Major Lucius and Major Sargent.

He died December 19, 1889 at the age of 55 years and 19 days

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Thomas Halsey Coville

Date December 5. 1893. Signed Rev. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Thomas H. Coville Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 9. 1882 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. H. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edwin J. Pond.

Who was born the Eleventh day of July A.D. 1840 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass. enlisted at Providence, Rhode Island, in July of 1862, as Musician in Company A. of the 11th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, and was discharged October 21, 1863, on the expiration of his term of service, from Culpeper, Va.

His first experience in actual battle was at the Second Bull Run, afterward he marched north for the Battle of Antietam and took part in such battles, skirmishes and engagements as would be found in the record of any faithful follower of the Army of the Potomac up to the Battle of Gettysburg where it is admitted that Musicians were detailed to assist in the Ambulance Corps in carrying the wounded off the field and in so doing made themselves useful as well as noisy and ornamental.

The life of a Musician was not by any means the lightest in the Regiment. Yet if love, tears, memory of home, and brave inspiration in the heart of Comrades count for aught, then they had reward in full measure for what they missed of the fire and action all around them. Many a time, with both man and beast wearied from some long march, it would have resulted in sorry efforts without the stirring notes of bugle, drum and fife when sudden battle was to be fought. It has been asserted by our great generals of history that more than one battle has been won by the musicians of the Army.

Comrade Pond is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Edwin J. Pond

Date. February 26. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edwin J. Pond Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 23. 1892 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Michael O. Sullivan

Who was born the Fourteenth day of September A.D. 1834 in Ireland County of Kerry State of

enlisted at Franklin, Mass. September 15, 1862, as a Private in Company E. of the 45 Reg. Mass. Vol. He was discharged at Readville Pa. July 7, 1863 at the end of his term of service and did not re-enlist.

His first battle was at Kingston, then Goldsborough, White Hill, Sandy Ridge, and Little Washington, N. C. The Battle of Goldsborough was famous. Johnston who was in command of the Rebel force then in N. C. had consolidated the scattered forces in the West with the garrison at Charleston into an organized unity. He attacked Sherman's line so vigorously that for a long time the issue was uncertain. At last Sherman won and drove Johnston back to Goldsborough where they awaited the results of Grant's Campaign. Altogether it formed an important engagement weighing heavy odds against the South!

Comrade Sullivan was not wounded or captured during his enlistment. His intimate comrades were Lewis R. Whitaker, and Walter Fisher.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Michael O. Sullivan

Date December 4, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Michael O. Sullivan joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 26, 1883 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Philip Riley

Who was born the Twenty-sixth day of March A.D. 1822 in Ireland County of State of enlisted the 2nd. of August 1862 at Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, as a Private in Company E. of the 7th. R. I. Volunteers, and was finally discharged at West Philadelphia April 8, 1865 because of severe wounds in the leg.

His first engagement was at Fredericksburg Dec 13, 1862, a battle which tested the nerve of many a veteran as well as the new recruits. Then came Vicksburg, Jackson and Petersburg.

Comrade Riley followed all the fortunes of war with the 1st. Brigade 2nd. Division 9th. Corps and while at Spottsylvania received a wound that confined him in the hospital until his discharge was granted at Philadelphia.

His intimate comrades were Patrick Kelley, Stephen Rice and Alvin Briggs.

Comrade Riley's death occurred June 13, 1892 at the ripe old age of 70 years, and was buried at Franklin, Mass.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Philip Riley

Date December 2, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Philip Riley joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 26, 1883 Held Offices of

James P. Woods, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. W. W. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Whipple Peck.

Who was born the Twentieth day of February A.D. 1834 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

entered as a private in Company G, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry at Woonsocket Rhode Island, August 5, 1862, He was not promoted but was transferred to the Veteran Reserves Co. H. 12th. Regiment. His final discharge was granted Feb 11, 1864, at Columbia Hospital Washington by the surgeons certificate of disability

Comrade Pecks first engagement was the cavalry skirmish Nov 26 at Hazel Creek; then Fredericksburg, Piedam's Farm and several minor cavalry skirmishes during the winter '62-'63. He was injured at Poolsville Md. by being thrown from his horse and was confined by the lasting injuries in Judiciary Sq. and Columbia Hospital till his discharge.

The Cavalry life was by no means the easiest part of the service. The long forced rides; the heavy and continued sabre-practice bringing the severest strain upon the right arm; often too, while the horses were unruly and badly trained as in our Comrades case, and the poor irregular supplies made for this valuable portion of our army some of the hardest service. They should never be forgotten! If an ungrateful democratic administration refuses protection to those who gave all to protect us, the larger duty rests upon this generation to fulfil that sacred trust

His most intimate Comrades were Walter Comstock, Warren Butman, John Needbury, Joseph W. Cook, Albert Smith, Emmons Guild, Ed. Martin, Samuel Willis and Welcome Gillson.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Whipple Peck

Date December 13, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Whipple Peck joined Franklin Post No 60 Department of Massachusetts May 28, 1883 Held Offices of Chaplain

James P. Wood. Colonist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Timothy Kane.

Who was born the Twenty-eighth day of May A.D. 1836 in Ireland County of State of

Nearly at the close of the war April 10, 1865 Timothy Kane enlisted at Boston in an unattached company. His period of service was only twenty-five days, being discharged at the end of the Rebellion without having seen much real fighting. So short a time could give little opportunity to experience the shifting science of war. He died April 28, 1893, aged 56 years, 11 months.

But how stirring were the events of that first week in April 1865. Lee retreating from Richmond; Grant pursuing; Davis a fugitive! The Governor with the Virginia Legislature hiding in a canal-boat; ministers fleeing from the wrath they had stirred; Union troops filling the streets of Richmond and the Stars and Stripes once more waving from the Confederate Capitol; Rebel iron-clads being destroyed; the city on fire with flames bursting among dismayed crowds! A terrible picture of ruin and blackened desolation must have presented itself to the thousands of now homeless wanderers. The people of Richmond were in dispair. Those whom they had most trusted had most abused their confidence, at last in this inhuman manner had set fire to the city destroying the property they could no longer hope to use for the interests of the Confederacy. There could be found no comfort for the defeated. All had been lost in an unrighteous cause which God would not allow to prosper.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Timothy Kane

Date February 5, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Timothy Kane Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 28, 1883 Held Offices of

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A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Arnold Allen Jenckes

Who was born the Second day of March A.D. 1847 in Cumberland County of Providence State of Rhode Island. enlisted September 26, 1862 at Providence R.I. as a Private in Co. G, 12 Reg. R.I. Vol. Infantry. On April 10, 1864 he was promoted to Sergeant, and was discharged July 29, 1863, at Providence R.I. upon the expiration of his term of service. He re-enlisted at Jamestown R.I. Oct. 13, 1863 but was transferred to Co. C Rhode Island Cavalry, being finally discharged Nov. 29, 1865 at New Orleans La. when all hostilities were at an end, by Special Order 108, Part I.

His first battle was Fredericksburg, followed by the engagement at Camptey La. and all the battles in the Red River Expedition.

He was twice wounded, first at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, when he was confined in the hospital near there, and again, May 1864 near Alexandria, La. where he was confined in the Jackson Barracks Hospital, La.

His most intimate comrades were Sergeant Arthur C. Gilligan, Corporal Harry Arnott and Joseph Curtis.

His most important service was when in command of the advanced picket at Pleasant Hill, La. An expidition under Banks was sent from New Orleans up the Red River early in '64 to capture Shreveport and conquer the western part of the state. But in April it was defeated at Sabine Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill returning without accomplishing anything.

The men in the 12th. Rhode Island Vol. which Comrade Jenckes joined were all nine months men. Two months from the day they left "Little Rhody" they had an opportunity to test their nerve in the severe Battle of Fredericksburg, where our Comrade was wounded. In this encounter General Burnside lost ten thousand men while the Rebels counted but half that loss. Of his own friends Comrade Jenckes says: "Upon that field one hundred and nine brave men were shot. Afterward when pestilence stalked through our camps and amid hardships and bitter privations, one hundred and twenty more were swept away; not all indeed, to the silent grave, for a few lingered on in the hospitals. But we were happy in bringing back to our friends — Continued on page 242

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Arnold Allen Jenckes

Date December 24, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Arnold A. Jenckes joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 11, 1883 Held Offices of S. W.

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. H. M. Fisher Commander

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Silas W. Nickerson

Who was born the Thirteenth day of December A.D. 1844 in Foxboro County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Nickerson entered the Army July 1862 at Lynnfield Mass. as a Private in Company B. of the 33rd. Reg Mass. Volunteers. July 2, 1864 he was promoted to Corporals rank and served till July 3, 1865 when he received a discharge because the war was at an end.

His first battle was at Granston Aug. 29; then came the Second Bull Run the next day. Comrade Nickerson has a most remarkable record as to battles, skirmishes and engagements of all kinds, having been all through the Maryland campaign, Shermans campaign in Georgia - and taking part in a dozen famous battles in the Army of the Potomac such as Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc. He was wounded in the right arm near Marietta Ga. and went to the Chumberland Hospital Md. because of a terrible leg wound received at Bristoe Station, remaining from Oct. '63 till April '64, when he rejoined his Regiment in time to leave Look-out Valley with Sherman on his "March to the Sea"

The Siege of Gettysburg and the sixteen days march through a swamp in Georgia, where they waded in two or three feet of water part of the time, were the most important happenings in his service. On this march they had twenty-four men on skirmish line and on the way captured more prisoners than the entire regiment numbered. Being detailed to forage for supplies Comrade Nickerson was usually in the extreme advance or several miles ahead of the flank and had the brunt of most engagements.

His comrades James E. Blackington, George H. Ackroyd and M. A Bullock were most intimate with him.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Silas W. Nickerson

Date February 24. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Convey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Silas W. Nickerson Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 27, 1883 Held Offices of Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Oliver W. Lincoln.

Who was born the Eleventh day of November A.D. 1842 in Washington County of Washington State of Maine enlisted at Portland Maine August 6, 1862, in Company D. 20th. Maine Inft. Volunteers. As a result of Mc. Clellans failure to capture Richmond in July 1862, President Lincoln called for more volunteers. Nobly came the answer from the North, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!" Coming in response to such need it is not strange that from the first Comrade Lincoln's career was noteworthy since he took part first at the fight of Antietam, then at Rappahannock Station, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Hebden Railroad, Five Forks, Mine Run and Hatcher's Run. What a proud list of engagements!

Comrade Lincoln, more fortunate than many a Union Soldier was neither wounded nor captured. He was promoted May 15, '65 to rank of Corporal for bravery. At the close of the great war, on the field hard by Washington he was mustered out June 4, 1865.

The event Corporal Lincoln would least liked to miss during his active service was the privilege of being one of the number who received the surrendered Rebel guns at Appomattox Court House.

Edward Light, Milton Davis, and Ruel Thomas were as intimate as any of Comrade Lincoln's comrades.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Oliver W. Lincoln

Date September 18, 1893. Signed Jas. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Oliver W. Lincoln joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts September 10, 1883 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. H. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George O. Kimball

Who was born the Tenth day of September A.D. 1845 in Brownsfield County of Piscataquis State of Maine

Little is known of the life, career and service of Comrade Kimball. Barely a score of words is given to tell what he saw, felt and suffered in behalf of the flag now doubly dear to us. It is known, however, that he enlisted August 6, 1861 at Portsmouth as seaman, on the Steam-ship Moose and that he served his country three years being discharged Aug. 8, 1864 at the expiration of his term of service. This is all that can be found his records showing nothing of the engagements by sea which so helped the cause of the North, nothing of the privations, dangers and sickness that almost without exception formed the hardships of Navy Service.

Let us never forget all that we owe to our brave sailors for many and many a time our Army could never have captured a place but for the gun-boats which had first subdued and guarded the ports. Equally efficient service was rendered whether on the Atlantic coast or from the Gulf to the Mississippi.

Comrade Kimball died at the age of forty-two years, twelve days, on September 22, 1887.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George E. Kimball.

Date December 18, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Convey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade George E. Kimball Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts September 10, 1883 Held Offices of

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rufus K. Ballard

Who was born the Fourteenth day of July A.D. 1833 in Vassalborough County of Kennebec State of Maine enlisted at Readville, Mass. as a Private in Company K. 20th Regiment Mass. Volunteer Infantry, July 2, 1861, and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant and afterward to 2nd. Sergeant. He was discharged February 28, 1863 at Camp Benton because of Acute Rheumatism.

The only battle of which record is given was that of Balls Bluff. For several months the Union men under Mc. Clellan had been drilling and re-organizing but in October 1861 a small detachment of about two thousand soldiers crossed the Potomac River at Balls Bluff between Washington and Harpers Ferry They were surrounded and cut off by a heavier force of the enemy and defeated Senator E. D. Baker of Oregon who was general in the Army was among the killed.

Comrade Ballard's intimate friends were Walker Foley, Blackington Chase, and Clark Marston.

He considers being on the Special Service the most important event during his enlistment. He was one of those who bore a seemingly charmed life in respect to wounds, illness and capture.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Rufus K. Ballard

Date December 16, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Rufus K. Ballard joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts September 10 1883 Held Offices of

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James Greene.

Who was born the Third day of May A.D. 1835 in Staten Island County of New York State of New York.

Comrade Greene began service as a private in Co. A, 1st Battery Mass. Heavy Artillery, enlisting at Boston Feb. 21, 1862. He was discharged at the end of his service from the same place Feb. 27, 1865.

His chief service was in guarding Rebel prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. He was one of the picked escort guard in the first general exchange of prisoners at Aiken's Landing Va. They had about two thousand slippery Confederates to keep an eye on about all the time, for as soon as one lot was sent back another relay of prisoners was sent to fill the vacancy. Among the most important in their prisoners were the Rebels Gen. Buckner, Gen. Tillman and Old Roanoke. When brought here they said "they would rather be shot than be held in this Black Nigger-loving State" but when the exchange was made they hoped if retaken, to come to the same place. Gen. Bucker shook hands with Comrade Greene and said: "Good bye Jim, if you are ever taken prisoner South let me know and you shall be well provided for if it busts the whole Confedracy." Gen. Tillman also thanked him for favors received, but Old Roanoke was called a "surly old cuss" who never spoke except when a yes or no was necessary, and then accompanied with a snarl or growl.

Comrade Greenes intimate comrades were L. S. Drayton, D. M. J. K. Fellows and Roy B Loring.

Of Comrade Greenes four brothers in the service one was killed, and another died in '92 in the Danvers Insane Asylum from the effects of an old head wound.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. James Greene

Date October 2, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade James Greene joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts Dec. 10, 1883 Held Offices of

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A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Jackson W. Heald

Who was born the Tenth day of December A.D. 1838 in Lincolnville County of Waldo State of Maine entered his name first on Sept. 10, 1862 at Boston Mass. as a Private in Company G. 26th. Reg. Mass. Volunteer Infantry.

He was promoted to Corporal's rank July 1863, and was mustered out August 17th. 1863 at the expiration of his enlistment. He died January 12, 1889, at the age of fifty years. This is all that could be authentically gathered of Comrade Heald, but it has been thought he helped in the campaign of the West it may be well to hear how a Rebel writer, Pollard, described the exploits of their army there he says: "The entrance of our troops was the occasion of the most inspiriting and touching scenes, streets and windows were filled with ladies and little girls with red and blue ribbons and flags with stars. Beautiful women seized the roughy brown hands of our soldiers and with smiles and tears thanked them for coming into Kentucky to free them from the presence and insults of the hated and insolent Yankees. The enthusiasm for hours was unbounded. Baskets of food, buckets of water, shoes, hats, coats and tobacco were presented by the grateful people. Private houses were for the time turned into public houses. But if the reception to the Infantry was enthusiastic, the tears, smiles, shouts and cheers of wild delight which greeted Gen. Morgan's Cavalry as they came dashing through the streets amidst clouds of dust was without a parallel. Wildest joy ruled the hours. The bells of the city pealed forth their joyous welcome, while the waving of thousands of white handkerchiefs and tiny Confederate flags attested the gladness and delight in every heart." How true even amidst all that gayety that in the midst of life we are in death!

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Jackson W. Heald

Date December 15, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade J. W. Heald Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts December 10, 1883 Held Offices of

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A. E. Dana. Adjutant. H. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Jotham D. Williams.

Who was born the Fifth day of May A.D. 1845 in New Castle County of Lincoln State of Maine. entered the service of U. S. at Augusta, Maine, as a Private in Company G. of the 29th. Maine Infantry. He was promoted to the post of Corporal and was discharged June 4, 1865 by general order number 94 War Department.

He took part in thirteen different battles, during which he was only once confined to a hospital, the one being that famous hospital at our Capital.

It is a misfortune that these papers should be written so late when many of the most interesting characters have passed on leaving fainter and fainty records of their worthy lives! That Comrade Williams was a brave and faithful soldier, all who knew him in after life in conscientious discharge of a responsible position, will readily believe. His promotion to Corporals rank and the record of his thirteen battles corroborates this estimate of his activity. It is said he escaped being captured by the enemy when many of his comrades were taken.

His most intimate friends were Charles Moore of Orlna Maine and Captain Lared of New Castle Maine.

The most important event during his service was the Battle of the Wilderness.

Comrade Williams died in May, 1888.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Jotham D. Williams

Date December 11, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade J. D. Williams Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts January 21. 1884 Held Offices of J. V. C. and S. V. C.

James P. Wood Colquist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Henry A. Watkins.

Who was born the Thirtieth day of September A.D. 1842 in Hopkinton County of Middlesex State of Mass first entered service at his birthplace September 1862 as a private in Company H. 42nd. Reg. Mass. Volunteers and was discharged at Readville in August at the end of his term of enlistment. At once he re-enlisted in the 59th Regiment which was afterward consolidated with the 57th. He served till July 30, 1865 when he received honorable discharge at Washington, D.C.

His first engagement was at Brazier City where he was taken prisoner, and kept in confinement for some time before release. The subsequent battles were the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Laurel Hill, Hatche's Run and Petersburg. Comrade Watkins was in the Hospital at City Point, Va. for about a month.

His intimate comrades were Andrew A. Temple, William A.T. Temple, Adolphus Fay and George F. Whitney.

In his own words he says: The most striking event in my service was the sad death of a boy whose name I cannot tell but who was dear to all who knew him. He lived in Philadelphia and had the consent of his mother to go with our captain. But he was shot dead at once and was missed by all our regiment for he was a good boy and one that will be long remembered. And letting Jeff. Davis die of old age instead of hanging him 'to a sour apple tree' was another striking event that beats the explosion of the fort on July 30th.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Henry A. Watkins

Date December 14, 1893 Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Henry A. Watkins joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts January 21, 1889 Held Offices of

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Abner Kingsbury

Who was born the Ninth day of September A.D. 1830 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

He entered his name for service against the Rebels the 25th. of August 1861 at Readville, Mass. as a Private in Company A. of the 18th. Mass. Vol. Infantry, and was discharged August 9, 1862. from Washington D.C. on account of disability.

His years work was in the Peninsula Campaign under General Mc. Clellan. During his service the main work of the Army of Potomac had been drilling and organizing as soon as the people were fully awake to the fact that this uprising of the Confederacy was a thing which could not be settled in a few weeks or months. Befor the end of 61, 150,000 soldiers were enrolled under Mc. Clellans command. No general attempt to push ahead was yet made as both sides were bent on fortifying their respective capitals, and Richmond and Washington were soon protected by lines of forts mounted with the heaviest cannon procurable. With the exception of some small Union success in West Virginia the engagements in the main had told against Mc. Clellans men. But 1862 witnessed a turn in the tide. The Navy made many glorious conquests, and in Virginia there was almost incessant fighting, with many telling victories by the boys in blue.

Comrade Kingsbury's health prevented his engaging in much active work during the latter course of his enlistment. He lived at the Soldiers Home at Togus, Maine, where he died October 19, 1894, and was buried in Soldiers Home Cemetery - Grave No. 1144.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Abner Kingsbury.

Date February 19, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Abner Kingsbury joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts Febuary 11, 1884 Held Offices of

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A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Seth Blake.

Who was born the First day of December A.D. 1823 in Dover County of Norfolk State of Mass. was among the first to volunteer his service for the Union, enlisting at Readville, Mass. as a Private in Company E. of the 18th Reg. Mass. Infantry on August 24 1861. He was discharged February 8, 1864 at Beverly Ford, Va. and as a Private still, re-enlisted in the 32 nd. Mass. Reg. Infantry, being discharged honorably at the close of the war June 29, 1865, in camp near Washington, D. C.

The first battle of Comrade Blake was at Hanover Court House Va. The subsequent engagements were the Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and all the series from in front of Petersburgh to the master-stroke at Appomator Court House. A long and crucial test for the cause of the Union!

Though slightly wounded he was not confined to the hospital He was captured by the Rebels in the Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862 and paroled on the field.

The intimate comrades of our friend's war career were Anthony Connor, Wm. F. King, Sergeant Geo. W. Thompson, and Wm. E. Marvin.

The most exciting event was during the three telling days at Gettysburg; the most important that surrender of the Confederate leader at Appomator.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Seth Blake

Date December 12, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Asst Quar.

We certify that Comrade Seth Blake joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 26, 1884 Held Offices of

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edwin Gorton.

Who was born the Ninth day of June A.D. 1840 in Woonsocket County of Providence State of Rhode Island. first enlisted August 11, 1861 at Providence Rhode Island, as Private in Company H. 2nd. R. I. Volunteers Infantry. He was discharged but re-enlisting served till the close of the Rebellion, being honorably dismissed July 28, 1865. He was engaged in the following conflicts: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven days of Chickahominy, and shared the fortunes of the 6th. Army Corps, participating in all its engagements - a busy career.

He was slightly wounded at Petersburg but was in neither hospital nor prison during the war.

The last battle occurred about twenty miles south of Richmond and it was part of Gen. Grant's plans to push his army around to the south-west in order to attack and cut off Lee's supplies and communication. The fortifications in front made an irregular swerve of about thirty miles, but one attempt was made to storm Lee's forces here. A mine had been dug under a Rebel fort and filled with four tons of powder. On its explosion July 30, the fort, artillery and garrison were blown into the air. The assault that followed was so badly managed that the Union Army was repulsed with terrible loss to each side. Not entirely useless perhaps, for each stroke hastened on the inevitable fall of the Rebellion.

His most intimate comrades were his brother, Nathan Gorton, an uncle, Horatio Ballou, and Charles Weeks.

The most important event in Comrade Gorton's service was the thrice-repeated Battle of Gettysburg.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edwin Gorton.

Date December 9, 1893. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edwin Gorton. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 24, 1884 Held Offices of O. G.

James P. Wood Copyist.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Joseph W. Tuck.

Who was born the Eighth day of September A.D. 1824 in Boston County of Suffolk State of Mass.

entered service August 13, 1861, as acting master on U. S. Flag Ship Colorado, at Pensacola.

In April 1862 he was promoted to Master Commanding, at the end of the war holding the ranks of Acting Master and Harbor Master at Port Royal, S. C.

His service was an unusually long and faithful one, not being discharged till Dec 16, 1865 from the two fold reason of his health having failed and the war being successfully ended.

In January 1862 Comrade Tuck commanded the Schooner Esilda, as a Privateer and the following month was transferred from the Colorado to the Motor Schooner Samuel Rotan, in which vessel they captured the Rebel Steamer John C. Calhoun alias "Cuba." He then went to Philadelphia as Prize Master of the cargo, which was valued at $500 000.

His first battle was at the time the Rebels took our vessel the Isaac Smith; he was also in both the bombardments of Fort Sumpter.

John L. Hinn of Chelsea, Mass, Commander Smith Nichols and Edward E. Stone were among his intimate comrades.

The capture from the Confederates of their Steamer "John C. Calhoun" was the most important and exciting event in this career.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Joseph W. Tuck

Date January 2. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Joseph W. Tuck Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26. 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Co-pyist.

A. C. Dana, Adjutant. A. M. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James P. Johnson.

Who was born the ____ day of ____ A.D. 1838 in Warwick County of Kent State of Rhode Island.

This comrade enlisted April 17th 1861 at Providence Rhode Island as a private in Company D. 1st Rhode Island Vol Infantry. He was finally discharged from Providence, January 4, 1864, because his enlistment had run out. The last year of his service was the most important one of the war. July 1863 is spoken of as the actual turning point in fact, since the Confederacy decreased steadily in power from that time. Many new Generals had been put in command, all hard persistent fighters like Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas. The chief work had been done in the west, but in the east Lee still evaded the combined wit and skill of his enemies. But much had been gained for after the fearful slaughter at Gettysburg the Rebel Army never recovered its old strength and once for all invasion of the North was discouraged by that defeat in Pennsylvania. The same victorious month not only recorded Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, the conquest of Arkansas, but the movements low Chattanooga. It is significant that though a day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by President Lincoln, the Confederates observed a day of prayer and fasting. Great distress now prevailed all through the South. Soldiers were badly armed, clothed, fed and paid. Supplies were cut off in every direction, cotton could not be sold. Printing and writing was often done on wall-paper. In the North money and food were plenty.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe James P. Johnson.

Date March 3, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade James P. Johnson Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26, 1884 Held Offices of James P. Wood Copyist.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Asa Pickering.

Who was born the day of April A.D. 1840 in Bellingham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

He enlisted from Boston, Mass. July 24, 1862 as a Private in the 2nd. Mass. Vol. Infantry Company H. later on being promoted to Corporals rank, and was transfered to Company F. of the same Regiment July 14, 1865, he was mustered out at New Orleans his term of service being run out.

About all of his active work was done about New Orleans and its vicinity under Gen. Butler. Just before Comrade Pickering entered the service Captain Farragut had opened up the lower Mississippi, reaching New Orleans & put up the stars and stripes from the public buildings, Butler had followed in his wake with a land force to hold the city after capture. Port Hudson and Vicksburg were now the only remaining dangers to conquer on the Mississippi. These fortifications surrendered July 4, and 9th. 1863 after a terrible seige. Now all that remained in this quarter to towards bringing on the final control over the South-west was the important Station of Mobile. Admiral Farragut sent home a letter, just before the great battle ending with: "I am going into Mobile Bay in the morning if God is my leader as I hope he is." Sure enough, after a bitter fight he enabled his fleets to pass the forts and took possession of Mobile Harbor August 5, 1864. It was the Admirals last and proudest victory completely closing Mobile against receiving Rebel food supply from abroad.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Asa Pickering

Date February 16, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Asa Pickering Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. 1865.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Richard Kelley.

Who was born the Thirteenth day of May A.D. 1844 in Ireland County of State of Great Britain

Comrade Kelley enlisted March 15, 1864 as Private in the Minns Battery and was discharged at the end of the war from Washington D. C. on the 6th of June 1865 Major Anderson on Sunday April 14, 1861 was forced to evacuate Fort Sumpter for New York carrying the torn and ragged flag for which they had fought so gallantly. April 14th 1865 just four years after General Anderson raised thankfully identical flag over the fort under which he had fought at the first treacherous victory. But though the contest had cost a half million of lives, and thousands of millions dollars, boundless thanksgiving and joy was felt all through the North that day. But before night the smiles were turned to tears for the news spread like wild-fire through the land that Lincoln was assassinated by Booth. Indignation and sorrow filled the hearts of even many who had fought against him. He died the next morning. John Wilkes Booth was leader of a conspiracy to assassinate the President, the Secretary of State, Seward, and General Grant. Seward was stabbed the same night while lying ill in bed, but recovered. Booth was pursued and shot; four of his accomplices were hanged, and four imprisoned. A few hours after Lincolns death Andrew Johnson the vice-president to the oath of office as successor to that noble martyr.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Richard Kelly.

Date March 8. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Cooney, Historian

We certify that Comrade Richard Kelley Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26. 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Corporal.

A. C. Hana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edwin H. Barnes.

Who was born the Fourth day of May A.D. 1843 in Webster County of Worcester State of Mass.

enlisted May 26, 1862 for a three months term as a Private in Company L. 10th. Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers Light Artillery from Providence Rhode Island On August 30, 1862 at the end of his short term Comrade Barnes took his discharge from the same city, and did not find it convenient to re-enlist.

But in 1863 Lincoln used drafts to fill up the armies as volunteering had become hopelessly slow. The draft service had long been in operation by the South, but was not resorted to by the North until July 1863, when the first attempt to force able-bodied men to help their Countrys' need brought on the great riots in New York and Boston, being soon quelled however by returning troops from the South. Drafting afterwards went on unopposed but many men like Comrade Barnes found it impossible to attend in person, so paid the Government a sum of money to hire another in his place. Comrade Barnes' commutation fee was three hundred dollars. Money as well as men, was sadly needed in the army, although it was in the South that poverty was most bitterly felt.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edwin H. Barnes

Date January 1, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Edwin H. Barnes Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. H. M. Fisher. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Lewis R. Whitaker.

Who was born the Fifteenth day of May A.D. 1830 in Providence County of Providence State of Rhode Island.

Comrade Whitaker enlisted Sept. 26, 1862 at Readville Mass. as 2nd. Lieut. in Co. C. 45th. Mass. Vol. On July 1, 1864 he was promoted to 1st Lieut. of Company H. 3rd. Heavy Artillery at Washington D.C. At the end of his first term he was discharged at Readville July 7th 1863, but again enlisting he was commissioned as 1st Lieut. of his Company and served till Sept. 22d 1865 when at the end of the war he was discharged at Gallopes Island Boston Harbor.

His first battle was at Sandy Ridge, Rogue Swamp N.C. He was engaged mostly in marching and guard duty. A remarkable event in his career was his escape with thirteen men of his command from being captured as prisoners at Rogue Swamp, in 1863. The advance of his regiment came upon the Rebel pickets who fired back and ran. Comrade Whitaker was ordered by his commanding Officer to call for thirteen volunteers to pursue and capture the retreating Rebels if possible. The little squad followed them till they heard the enemys' long roll sound. On returning they came to a log hut occupied by a woman and five children. As she professed to be a Unionist, the men inquired the best route to reach the rail-road where their troops had halted for Comrade Whitaker's return. She pointed to a path and told them to follow it and they could not fail to come out right as there were no Rebels in that direction. Being suspicious of the woman's manner Comrade Whitaker waited until out of sight of her house and then ordered a change in their course. They waded up to their knees in mud and water for some time but finally got sight of the railroad. The men were ordered to lie flat on the ground while their Lieutenant crawled on his hands and knees to the road. Seeing nothing they all arose and marched about ten minutes when they came in sight, and very near to the Rebel Cavalry Pickets, about five hundred yards from their main body. Our men of course backed and marched to the rear until they found— Continued on page 242

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Lewis R. Whitaker

Date February 9, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Conroy, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Lewis R. Whitaker joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26. 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonel.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Ellis M. Curtis.

Who was born the Twenty-sixth day of May A.D. 1844 in Cumberland County of Providence State of Rhode Island. enlisted as Private in the 1st R. I. Battery February 15, 1862 and was discharged June 7, 1865 at the end of hostilities. He died Feb. 1885 aged 40 years, 9 mos. and 4 days. This is his complete record.

For our Government, saved by the services and lives of like nameless heroes, these few years immediately following the war were the most trying in her history. The period from 1865 to 1871 known as the Reconstruction presented many problems more difficult than the meeting and conquering of hostile armies. Civil affairs were tangled. The vexed question of justice to the Rebels, giving votes to the freedmen, the re-admission of the seceded states, our immense war debts and the currency, all demanded the wisest minds to settle. The Presidents' plan of appointing provisional governors for those states, to call conventions which when called repealed the ordinance of Rebellion, promised never to pay the debts contracted in supporting the Confederacy. The ratification of the 13th amendment helped bring some form of order but of the tangled chaos; but the Republican party at Congress so changed and modified these plans that greater liberty and protection was secured for the negroes. But for years this freedom and protection was merely nominal in the states which caused the Rebellion, for the same bitter prejudice existed in their hearts against their former slaves as before the proclamation of freedom.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Ellis M. Curtis

Date January 23, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Ellis M. Curtis joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 26. 1888 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Nathaniel S. Grow

Who was born the Twenty-eighth day of March A.D. 1825 in Hartland County of Windsor State of Vermont.

This Comrade began his service on Sept. 26. 1862 as a private in Company C 45th Mass. Volunteers and as such was discharged on the 7th of July 1863. from Boston, at the expiration of his term of service.

No record is given of the details of Comrade Grow's war history except the reference to Picket duties on Moorehead and Neuse Rivers as being his most important event.

His intimate comrades were Lieut. Lewis R. Whitaker and William H. Adams.

There is a strong and perhaps just feeling among our old soldiers that the men who draw the biggest pensions are by no means the most deserving. Many a man who was not known a well day since his enlistment is to-day receiving either nothing or at best the minimum pension from the Government. As one member of the post said, Unless a man had a gilt-edged hospital record he doesn't stand much chance on the pension list.

Although Comrade Grow has record of his stay in the Newberne N. C. Hospital his own words show how he regards the justice of pension endowments. He writes: "I am to-day a feeble used-up man, getting four dollars a month from the Government. Am not able to do anything and when I answer to the final roll call you will be enabled to say: 'another four dollars saved'!"

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Nathaniel S. Grow

Date March 21, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Nathaniel S. Grow Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 28, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Albert A. Darling

Who was born the Twenty-sixth day of April A.D. 1841 in Woonsocket County of Providence State of Rhode Island.

Comrade Darling joined the Army April 16, 1861 from Boston as a Private in Company H. 3d. Mass. Vol. Infantry. In the following year on the 27th. of October he was transferred to Company C. of the 18th Regiment Mass. Volunteers and was made Corporal on that date. He served till the 26th of October 1865 when his term of service had expired and he received honorable discharge. It is unfortunate that the details of this long career, beginning at the very first and lasting till the end of the war, should not be known, since it forms one of the longest periods of service recorded by the Post. There was time for him to have reached Baltimore before the first bloodshed of the war took place in that riot April 19 by which the Civil War was decisively begun. The day before Comrade Darling enlisted Lincoln has asked for 75,000 troops. Men, money and means of all kinds answered his appeal generously. Then he at once proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports. This was fairly flaunting a red flag before the Secessionists who claimed every right of an independent nation and proceeded to defy President Lincoln's order. Our Government at that hour of need was sadly crippled in power to enforce her orders as we had but three vessels there with which to guard the Ports. But new ones were built and soon the Navy became large and effective. Before July of 61, 200,000 soldiers were carrying arms in our defense.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Albert A. Darling.

Date February 21, 1894. Signed Wm. W. Comey Historian

We certify that Comrade Albert A. Darling joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 28, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade John F. Stratton

Who was born the Eighteenth day of April A.D. 1834 in Sherburn County of Middlesex State of Mass. enlisted from Boston, Mass. in August of 1861 as Seaman on the War-ship Ohio, being discharged on account of disability March 8, 1862, from Brooklyn, New York. As soon as possible he re-enlisted this time in Company B. of the 42nd. Mass. Vol. Infantry, being next discharged on Aug. 20, '63 at the expiration of his term; Liking Army life better than Navy however Comrade Stratton again re-enlisted and practically served until the end of the Rebellion getting his final discharge June 4, 1865 from Arlington Heights Va. by General Order No. 26 from Headquarters of Army of the Potomac.

Comrade Strattons first and only real battle was the final one in front of Petersburg, Va. as he was detailed on detached duty where needed, the remainder of his service being rendered at City Point where he was kept working at the fortifications and trenches.

He was not wounded but through illness was confined in 1861 in the Brooklyn N. Y. Navy Hospital and in the year '63 in the New Orleans La. Hospital.

Some of his most intimate comrades were Rhadens M. Turner, George Ballou and Albert S. Clarke.

His most important service was rendered at the Seige of Petersburg. Few men had the opportunity of doubly serving the Union by protecting the Stars and Stripes on both land and sea, as did Comrade Stratton. After Comrade Stratton was discharged from Co. B. 42nd. Regiment in August of '63, he re-enlisted in same Company 61st. Regiment to serve till close of the war. From time of his last enlistment in August of '64 he was stationed at Galloper's Island in Boston Harbor. Six weeks later they were recruited as 1st Battalion of the 61st and were transfered by steamer to City Point, Va. accompanied by a Charlestown Navy Yard Iron-clad. The battalion was encamped a mile out of City Point and kept at digging trenches and Picket Duty all winter. In the Spring of '65 they were joined by the rest of their regiment and — Continued on page 245

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe John F. Stratton

Date December 23, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade John F. Stratton Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 28, 1884 Held Offices of A. M.

James P. Hood, Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. H. M. Fisher. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Frank B. Gay.

Who was born the Fourteenth day of July A.D. 1836 in Natick County of Middlesex State of Mass.

Comrade Gay enlisted August 12, 1864 at Hopkinton Mass. as Private in Company D. Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery. He entered service at Galopes Island.

There is no record of conflicts, wounds, or promotion. We know that he received honorable discharge at the end of the war June 17, 1865.

His intimate comrades were Benjamin Thayer, John Thayer, Luter P. Claflin, Henry Basford and Mike Burke.

After the war, all soldiers except about 50,000 men who were retained as our standing Army, were discharged. Many feared that a million soldiers set adrift would be very dangerous to the peace and property at large. To the surprise of the world the old soldiers returned to work, better lawyers, better editors, better workmen and managers, than ever before. Lessons of prompt obedience to duty had been thus learned. The War was a great School for them. Yes and for us too, who had learned through bitter experience the lessons of charity, brotherly love, and the price-less lessons as to the value of Freedom!

There is never a great good for a great people without the payment somewhere, somehow, of great costs.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Frank B. Gay.

Date January 25, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Frank B. Gay joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 22, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolphe Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Richard H. King.

Who was born the Thirteenth day of April A.D. 1830 in Cranston County of Providence State of Rhode Island.

Comrade King enlisted June 17, 1861 at Mansfield, Mass as Private in Company H 7th. Mass. Vol. Infantry. He also served in capacity of Private Blacksmith which title was given him May 1864. Nov. 1861 brought his first discharge from Washington because of disability. On recovering he re-enlisted in the 1st Mass. Cavalry Vol. Regiment, was transferred in February 1864 to the 4th. Mass. Cavalry and received his final discharge November 1865 at Boston because his term of service and the war were both at an end.

Comrade King was in the hospital from July 16, till the time of his discharge in Nov 1861. His duties were those of blacksmith during his whole service. An important as well as dangerous position this was proven as many horses were badly trained. The difficulty of procuring needful supplies made his duties all the more arduous, and with but little of the glory and excitement which are strong incentives to the military life, he found hard work and little honor.

His most intimate comrades were Ralph Worthington, P. Higginston of the 4th. Mass. Cavalry, William Robbinson and Henry Wall.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Richard H. King

Date January 24 1894 Signed Wm. M. Conney, Historian

We certify that Comrade Richard H. King Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 22 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonel.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Thomas

Who was born the Twenty sixth day of October A.D. 1843 in Medway County of Norfolk State of Mass. was one of the many from this vicinity who in answer to their Country's first call for volunteers enlisted at Rebadville Mass as a private in Co. F of the 18th. Regiment. Although he was finally discharged as a private he at one time during the first enlistment was promoted to Corporals rank. His first discharge was in April 1862 on account of nine months of disability in Seminary Hospital at Georgetown, but he re-enlisted in Company B. 42nd Regiment and served till the close of the Rebellion when he was finally discharged at Washington 1865.

Comrade Thomas' first battle was at Bayou La Hauch, several others followed whose names are forgotten.

He was confined at Hall's Hills once besides the hospital at Georgetown.

His most intimate Comrades were George Thompson, Anthony Connor, Seth Blake and Captain Harrest.

Comrade Thomas thinks his discharges from service the most important events during his career. The final discharge may indeed be called important representing as it did the conflict ended in victory.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William H. Thomas.

Date December 20, 1893 Signed Hiram M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade William H. Thomas Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts November 24, 1884 Held Offices of O. G

James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. W. M. Fisher Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Marshal Summer Wade

Who was born the Sixth day of November A.D. 1826 in Prentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.
enlisted July 24, 1862 at Camp Stanton Lynnfield, Mass. as a Private in Company A 35th Reg Mass. Vol. Infantry. He was made Corporal at one time and was discharged June 9, 1865 at the close of the war.

So. Mountain Md. was his first battle followed by fifteen others among them being Fredericksburg, Antietam and the Wilderness.

He received wounds at three different battles South Mountain, Sept. '62. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62 and Wilderness May 6, 1864 being an inmate of Trinity Hospital during the month of Dec. 1862 and at Stewarts Mansion Hospital later.

His intimate comrades were Wm. H. Baldwin, Charles Scott and Marcus Gilmore.

The most important event in connection with Comrade Wades service was at the Seige of Knoxville, Kentucky when with Burnside he had to live many days with no other ration than dry corn. Another notable date to him was the Battle of Fredericksburg where he received a shell wound in the right foot. On the afternoon of Dec. 13th his regiment had orders to move, and under command of Major Willard they began to march by the right flank across the grade crossing of the railroad, moved a block south of it and then turned sharply to the westward facing the enemy. Recrossing the road below the station they marched to the northward and then faced front. Gen. Ferrero appeared and gave word to our commander. Major Willard started in front, drew his powerful frame to its full height and waving a high cavalry sabre cried in a sonorous voice "Forward." "Thirty-fifth!" On Centre, dress! Remember Antietam," and led the way. The regiment kept a good line and marching at double quick rapidly neared the Confederates. Their shells flew in all directions. When one burst in front, our boys could see the explosion and prepare to avoid the fragments, but at times the ground was so torn up with them that it seemed— Continued on page 155

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Marshall Summer Wade

Date February 10, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade M. S. Wade Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 13, 1885 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Benjamin K. Bennett.

Who was born the Eighth day of May A.D. 1830 in Smithfield County of Providence State of Rhode Island. enlisted July 15. 1862 from Worcester Mass. as a Private in Company K. 23rd Regiment Mass. Infantry. He was not transfered nor discharged till victory had been proclaimed, being finally mustered out at Point Lookout, Maryland

First he took part in the engagement at Rappahanock Station afterwards came the Second Bull Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Old Church North Anna, Pamunkey, Cold Harbor, and Weldon Railroad.

In July '64 Comrade Bennett was obliged to go to the hospital at City Point, after a time being transferred to Point Lookout Md. where he remained until the end of the war.

His comrades were Henry Claughlin, Harrison Pierce, Obed Folger and William Woodward.

Comrade Bennetts most important event was in fighting in the Wilderness, but perhaps some would have given place in importance to the time he was drafted into service at Worcester as by means of this step he was enabled to risk all for his Country.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Benjamin K. Bennett

Date December 29. 1893 Signed Wm. M. Conny, Historian

We certify that Comrade B. K. Bennett Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 24. 1885 Held Offices of James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Jeremiah D. Blake.

Who was born the Twenty-First day of June A.D. 1820 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Blake enlisted August 14. 1862 and entered service at Lynnfield Mass as a Private in Company D. 40th Reg. Mass. Volunteers. He was discharged as a Private from Central Park Hospital New York May 23. 1864, because of disability.

Although he did not engage in any battles he participated in the taking of Fort Sumpter. He suffered more or less with ezema and varicose veins in the left leg, which finally sent him to the hospital in New York.

But a little incident in his war life illustrates how many dangers there were besides the Rebel marksmen. One day he told the boys he would make their coffee and wanted to gather chips for the fire when Capt. Danford who stood by said: I wouldn't pick up those chips! What was the surprise when Comrade Blake looked again and saw two copperhead snakes coiled among them ready to spring at him! Both reptiles were quickly slain but Comrade Blake will long remember this narrow escape at West Point Va.

His most intimate comrades were Alfred Blake, E. Pond, Dick Diamond, and Lieut. Rose of Salem.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Jeremiah D. Blake

Date January 26, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Jeremiah D. Blake Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 27, 1885 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Pliny A. Holbrook

Who was born the Twenty-Seventh day of September A.D. 1841 in Webster County of Worcester State of Mass.

Comrade Holbrook enlisted September 10, 1862 at Boston Mass, as a Private in Company A. of the 45 Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service July 30, 1863 he was discharged as a Private having been with his regiment throughout their campaign in North Carolina. In every fight or march he shared the duty of the hour. While in permanent camp he was the company's cook. He says that each man in the company was his intimate comrade and to-day after thirty-two years of absence, as he shuts his eyes in his invalid chair he can see them all, dead and living pass before him in review. With such brotherly love to all it would be hard to place one before another in friendship.

While on his way to camp came one of the bloodiest battles of the war at Antietam Creek, Sept. 17, 1862, because of which Lee was forced back across the Potomac; then Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro ended the years efforts, during which President Lincoln's ideas were undergoing such a change that on New Years Day 1863 he issued the proclamation freeing the slaves. This practically gave the Civil War a new motive to fight for. It was no longer a fight to restore union, but to give the highest restoration of freedom to all nations. Comrade Holbrook was in the very core of old slavery ideas and saw as many another soldier that the times were ripe for this new step on the part of the Government.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Pliny A. Holbrook

Date March 17, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Conny, Historian

We certify that Comrade Pliny A. Holbrook joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 27, 1886 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Charles H. Ingalls.

Who was born the Tenth day of January A.D. 1849 in Auburn County of Androscoggin State of Maine

Comrade Ingalls enlisted November 7, 1864 at Boston, Mass. in Company H, 61st. Mass. Infantry as a Private. He was at one time transferred to Company A. 5th. Mass. Cavalry where he served at the time of his discharge July 1st 1865 at the end of his term of service.

Petersburg Virginia was his first battle. Afterwards he saw active service in the whole of Grants final campaign, known in history as the hammering campaign. By constant, relentless hammering General Grant won his telling victories in the West and he set out to try the same plan in the East. But Pemberton and Bragg of Vicksburg and Chattanooga were easy rivals to meet in comparison with the Virginian foe Lee. It was not till Grant discovered that mere hammering could never match the military skill of General Lee that he made a success of his campaign. When he relied on skill to contest with equal genius, it only remained for the strength of superior numbers to conquer. It is often quoted as a fact to sustain the theory that Grant was regardless of his Soldiers' lives that he lost over twice the men the Rebels did. But in simple justice it ought to be remembered that his Army was over twice as large at this time and that many reported 'lost' afterwards recovered and again fought.

Comrade Ingalls is now living at Roslindale, Mass.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Charles H. Ingalls

Date March 9, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Charles H. Ingalls Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 27, 1885 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Colonist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Charles W. Corey.

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 1840 in East Blackstone County of Worcester State of Mass. entered the service June 6, 1861 at Providence, R. I. as Private in Company E 2nd Regiment R. I. Vol. Infantry. He was made Corporal March 1, 1863, and July 17, 1864 was honorably discharged at Providence at the expiration of his three years service.

He began active duty in the First Bull Run and took part in all the Peninsula campaign under Mc Clellan. Comrade Corey also claims to have taken part in all the engagements through Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was slightly wounded in the Wilderness being cared for at Gatterlee Hospital in West Philadelphia from May 6, to the 18th. of the year 1864.

The First Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill were the most important events in his military career.

His most intimate comrades were Albert B. Parkhurst, L. C. Cook, Henry F. Wales, Eugene H. Marsh and John K. Smith.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Charles W. Corey

Date January 16, 1894. Signed Wm. Mc. Conney, Histozian.

We certify that Comrade Charles W. Corey joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 27, 1885 Held Offices of

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A. C. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Olney Paine

Who was born the _____ day of January A.D. 1838 in Smithfield County of Providence State of Rhode Island

Comrade Paine entered the Army in July of 1861, as Sergeant in Company M of the 5th U. S. Cavalry and was discharged Dec. 4, 1863 from that Company and Regiment. Re-enlisting he served till July 1865, when he was finally discharged because his term of service and the war were both at an end.

He was with Gregg's Division of Cavalry and participated in their engagements through the long Virginia campaign with the Army of the Potomac.

As the war advanced cavalry raids increased in importance and frequency. At first the Southerners had the advantage in this respect owing to their previous customs, but towards the end of the Rebellion our cavalries acquired as much skill and even more success than their opponents. If a force of well mounted cavalry could but work up to the rear of the enemies army it could do untold mischief by burning supply-teams and destroying railroads. Perhaps the most notorious Confederate raider was John Morgan. In July of '63 he crossed Tennessee and Kentucky with 4000 horsemen, passed the Ohio into Indiana and fighting our militia as he went, succeeded in moving eastward into Ohio. The entire state was threatened and in alarm pursued him, capturing him just before he could return to Kentucky. He escaped from prison but was killed in a Kentucky skirmish shortly afterward.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Olney Paine

Date February 17, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Olney Paine joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts Dec. 14 1885 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade David Compton.

Who was born the Twenty-first day of December A.D. 1849 in Castleton County of State of New Hampshire

On December 21, 1862, he enlisted as Seaman on the U.S. Ship of War "Volunteer" and was discharged from her at the expiration of his enlisted time November 17, 1865.

In so long a term of active service a man must have seen much hard fighting. Although Comrade Compton's work was against the Blockade Runners he took part in several severe battles.

Not long after his enlistment the famous contest between the Monitor and the Merrimac took place and practically changed the navies of the world by proving that the day of wooden war-vessels was past. In a few months the Federal Government had built sufficient Monitors to guard the entire coast. While the Confederates also began to build iron-clads with which to break the blockade. Because of our greatly improved Navy many coast conquests were made beginning with Roanoke Island and St. Augustine. At the end of 1862 Charleston and Wilmington were the only good harbors in the control of the blockade runners. These places were captured, though not until the end of the war after many attempts on our part.

Comrade Compton's service was rendered not only in attacking these blockade-runners, but in protecting American commerce from Confederate destruction.

His proud record is of not a day's illness, wounds or imprisonment.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe David Compton.

Date March 20, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade David Compton joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts, February 22, 1886 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. C. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Lucian Moody.

Who was born the Twentieth day of October A.D. 1843 in South Hadley County of Hampshire State of Mass. enlisted August 30. 1862 as a Private in Company G of the 37th. Reg. Mass. Vol. at Pittsfield and was discharged at Readville Mass. June 21. 1865 when he re-enlisted in 2nd. U. S. Artillery, Company L and served for four years after the war was over taking his discharge from Cape dissapovement W. T.

His battles were Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, North Anna, Sailor's Creek, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Charleston, Summit Point, Winchester and the Fall of Petersburg. This tells a story of faithful service. The battle of Gettysburg July 1. 2 and 3. 1863 was in some points the real crisis of the war. The first two days went slightly in favor of the Rebels who were stationed on Seminary Ridge, while the Union men were on Cemetery Ridge. On the third day after a tremendous fire of two hours from one hundred and fifty cannons, the Confederates made their last charge in a line more than a mile long. It was gallantly made and gallantly withstood. At sunset all was over, and Lee, defeated, was in retreat. The wrong of slavery was not to remain in our land.

Charles Bishop, Charles Phelps, John Marcy, Henry Leonard, Henry Doane and Luke Day were the intimate comrades of our brother Moody during his long service.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Lucian Moody

Date January 15. 1894. Signed Wm. McConney, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Lucian Moody Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 27. 1885 Held Offices of A. M. S. and S. M.

James P. Hood, Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Charles O. Green.

Who was born the Twenty-seventh day of August A.D. 1844 in Bristol County of Addison State of Vermont.

He enlisted Sept. 8, 1862 at Providence R. I. in Company M. First R. I. Cavalry and was discharged May 16, 1865 from the Moore General Hospital Chestnut Hill near Philadelphia by reason General Order from the War Department. Meanwhile he was transferred to Company M. First N. H. Cavalry, on November, 1863.

Though Comrade Green was born in Vermont his service was rendered in R. I. and N. H. Regiments and he is now a citizen of Massachusetts. After several attempts to enlist in his own state, he went to Rhode Island and there succeeded at the age of seventeen in enrolling himself among those who defended the Union. And he did good service too, never being in the hospital except when wounded. He served under Generals Stoneman, Kilpatrick, Custer and Wilson. It is a well known fact that all of these generals were active movers giving very little rest to neither their friends nor enemies.

Comrade Greens first battle was at Manassas, Va. in 1862. Then came raids and severe picket duty through the winter. Next the campaign known as Burnsides "Stick in the Mud" in Feb. 1863 which lasted ten days. The Kelly's Ford Battle followed March 17, leading to a campaign of almost daily skirmishes but no real battle until Chancellorsville, May 1st-2nd. and 3rd. At this time the Cavalry saw more than a weeks continuous active service. They were not even allowed to take off equipments or unsaddle their tired horses. All the rest obtainable was on horse back yet strange as it may appear the men stole many a nap while their beasts kept on the march. June 17, 1863 brought a tough battle and from that time until the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. and even for several days after they were hovering somewhere around the enemy's hosts.

This was a terrible campaign to all the cavalry but particularly to Comrade Greens regiment. They started — Continued on page 241

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Charles O. Green.

Date November 19, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Charles O. Green joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 12, 1886 Held Offices of O. G.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Nathaniel Dde

Who was born the Fourteenth day of June A.D. 1820 in Seekonk County of Bristol State of Mass. enlisted September 13, 1862, at Readville, Mass. as Private in Company B. 42 Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry, and was mustered out at the same place Aug. 20th 1863 at the expiration of his year of service.

His only recorded battle was at Brashear City, La. He was captured June 29, 1863 at this place south of Red River by the Confederate Forces known as Baylors Partisan Rangers. After the forced surrender Comrade Dde, Silas Fales and three others escaped and tried to reach the rest of their Company which had not been captured. After travelling about a week in the enemys country they were obliged to abandon the hope of reaching their comrades and hearing that the Rebels were paroling their prisoners returned and gave themselves up again in time to be paroled the same. They all started for the Union Lines having found the guns and ammunition previously hid in a hollow tree. After this parole of June 29, '63 Comrade Dde went to New Orleans arriving on the 4th of July which he could celebrate with fervor since he found there the remainder of his company in camps.

His intimate comrades were Geo Ballou, Phadrus Turner, Silas Fales, John Stratton, Alvin Blake, David Robinson.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Nathaniel Dde

Date January 13, 1894. Signed Wm M Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Nathaniel Dde joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts August 23. 1886 Held Offices of

James P. Hood, Ex-post.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Thomas Farrow

Who was born the Twenty-seventh day of March A.D. 1837 in Millbury County of Worcester State of Mass.

Comrade Farrow entered the Army of the Union January 9, 1864 as a Private in Company D. 34 Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry, and was discharged January 1, 1866, the particulars of which are not known as he is away.

The two years which Comrade Farrow spent in service saw many wonderful events. The year '64 was chiefly noted for the two famous campaigns of Grant and Sherman. Grants "hammering campaign" with the brave Army of the Potomac occasioned such memorable battles as the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg etc. etc. On Sept. 19 Philip H. Sheridan, in command of the army protecting Washington defeated the Rebels at Winchester and then laid all this valley of supplies in waste, further crippling the enemy. Sherman more prudently than Grant if more slowly won his plan of capturing Savannah, offering it on Christmas Eve as a present to the President. The year '65 gathered in the numerous broken threads of various campaigns consolidating the armies. Sherman had desolated every bit of property on his march up from Charleston and was in condition to work with Grant. The end of all could be seen. Sheridan struck many telling blows for the Union and before Petersburg also joined the main army. April 3, Petersburg and Richmond fell into our hands and April 9, Lee brave as ever, but without resources for further resistance, surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Thomas Farrow

Date March 7, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Thomas Farrow joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts Sept. 27, 1886 Held Offices of James P. Hood, Colonel.

A. C. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade John M. Burr.

Who was born the Twenty-eighth day of June A.D. 1836 in Bellingham County of Norfolk State of Mass.
enlisted July 2. 1861. at Holliston as a Private in Company B. 16th Reg. Mass. Vol
and was discharged at Convalescent Camp, Va. because of wounds in the right
side and leg. On June 15. 1863 he re-enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps and was
finally discharged Nov. 30. 1865 by General Order from Washington.
Fair Oaks was his only battle. He was wounded June 18. 1862
and was cared for in Alexandria Hospital at Portland Maine. This first and only
battle of Comrade Burrs service was one of those by which General Mc. Clellan
had hoped to gain Richmond. A small river the Chickahominy had been swell-
-ed by severe rains carrying away the bridges, thus badly deviding the Union
force. Johnston took advantage of this circumstance to attack the weaker divis-
-ion on the Richmond side of the river at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. After
two days of heavy fighting Johnston was wounded, and his army retreated to-
-ward Rebel Capital. Mc. Clellan began to rebuild the roads and bridges and
tried to perfect the organization of his Army.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as
I verily believe John M. Burr.
Date January 12. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade John M. Burr Joined Franklin
Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts January 7. 1888 Held Offices of
C.G. and Chaplain

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Ernest T. Albertin

Who was born the Fourth day of April A.D. 1844 in Russia. County of State of

enlisted July 16, 1862 as Private at the town of Sprague, Conn. in Company E 18th. Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry and was discharged June 9, 1865 at Hartford, Conn. at the end of the War.

He fought first at Winchester Va. June 13, 14, and 15th. 1863. New Market Va. May 15, 1864, and Piedmont Va. June 5, 1864. He was wounded in the right thigh at Piedmont and kept in the Rebels' General Hospital at Staunton Va. where he was arrested June 11, 1864, and made a prisoner of war by the Rebel Captain Mc. Neil the "Mountain Scouter." He was captured before this hospital accident, with a body of Unionists at Winchester on June 15, 1863. Being kept a prisoner at Libby and Belle Island prisons till July 14, 1863, he was paroled on that day and on June 29, 1864 was paroled after the Staunton Hospital capture from Lynchburg, Va. On June 29, 1864 he was paroled again by the Rebels from Andersonville Ga. carried within ten miles of Jacksonville, Florida where he was given final freedom. The reason for these separate paroles lay in the escapes and recaptures of Comrade Albertin from these Confederate quarters.

To have undergone all this escaping Rebel bullet and Rebel prison-disease, finally to be restored to his home and loved ones, seems rightly enough to our Comrade to be his most important event of the entire service.

His intimate comrades were E. T. Gilleon, J. C. Palmer, W. H. Hillard and W. W. Haslam.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Ernest T. Albertin

Date January 18, 1894 Signed Hiram W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Ernest T. Albertin joined Franklin Post No. 60, Department of Massachusetts January 7, 1888 Held Offices of O. G. and S. M.

James P. Hood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolphe Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Henry Exley

Who was born the Twenty-first day of March A.D. 1838 in Windham County of Rockinham State of New Hampshire.

Comrade Exley entered service as a Private in Company F. 13th. Mass. Volunteer Infantry on July 16, 1861 and on New Years day of '64 was made Sergeant which rank he held till the discharge at Washington July 16, 1864. At the time of his promotion he was transferred to the 3rd. Regiment N. R. Corps.

Beginning active fighting at the First Bull Run Comrade Exley was in all the battles of the Peninsular—Antytam, Fredicksburg, Gettysburg, etc. up to the engagement at Mine Run, where he was made prisoner.

On Dec. 30, 1863 he was paroled and rejoined his regiment just before being transferred to the 3rd.

While he was suffering the horrors of southern prison life, things in the extreme South were being made lively by the boys in blue. The Confederates held possession of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, commanding all the Chattanooga Valley.

Only one road, and that a poor one, was open to the Union men who had been besieging the places. They could neither advance no retreat for a while, and the Rebels were looking for an easy victory; But Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Hookey united in making sudden successive assaults, and drove the enemy before them to their surprise.

Comrade Exley was transferred from this Post to Post 43, and again to Post 80, Westboro, Mass. on the 2nd. of October, 1890.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Henry Exley

Date March 5, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Henry Exley joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 16, 1884 Held Offices of

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A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William T Van Arsdalen

Who was born the Fifteenth day of July A.D. 1825 in New York County of New York State of New York.

In November 1861 Comrade Van Arsdalen enlisted as a Private at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in Company E. 32nd. Regiment Mass. Volunteers, and was first discharged January 1864 at Liberty Va. Again re-enlisting as a Private he was transferred to Battery H. 5th U. S. Artillery at Harrison's Landing, July 1862 and on the last of June 1865 he was finally discharged in the camp near Alexandria, While on the way home after the close of the war.

His first battle was at Harrison's Landing, Va. and the others were Antietam, Second Bull Run, Fort Steadman, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bristow Station, Kelly's Ford, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

While at Spottsylvania he was wounded in the head May 12, 1864 and after staying in the Hospital in Washington, was transferred to Satterlee Hospital at Philadelphia.

His intimate friends were Sergeants Walter Preston, Dan Sargent and James Marsh, Lieutenant Robert Hamilton, Corporal J. G. Hunt, Geo. Garvey and Charles Vaughn, who was killed at the same battle where our Comrade received his wound. The important events in his service were at such telling battles as Antietam, Gettysburg and The Wilderness.

Comrade Van Arsdalen says his papers are almost all at the National Military Home at Montgomery County Ohio where at such a distance from the friends who hold them in the safe of the Home, no access may be had, therefore many interesting particulars will have to be omitted from this record. So old a man cannot be expected to remember everything.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William T. Van Arsdalen

Date December 29, 1893 Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Wm T. Van Arsdalen joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 13, 1888 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Colonel

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James M. Goodwin.

Who was born the Twenty-ninth day of November A.D. 1827 in Thomaston County of Knox State of Maine enlisted May 1, 1861 at Boston, Mass. as 1st. Sergeant in Company E. 9th. Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry which position he held till the end of the war. His first discharge was at Philadelphia in July 1, 1862 because of disability incurred in the service. He afterwards re-enlisted and joined the 15th Reg. U. S. Infantry, and was finally mustered out at Lookout Mountain Ga., both for disability and because the Rebellion was over.

His first battle was at Yorktown, Va. Afterward Comrade Goodwin fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resacca, Atlanta and Nashville. He received a wound at Yorktown in 1862 and again at Atlanta in 1864 this last severe wounds forcing him to remain in the General Hospital at Lookout Mountain until the close of the war.

Comrade Goodwin's service cost him more than many another, for at the time the Rebels captured Fort Sumpter, he was living with his family in Tennessee. The ladies of the place graciously presented a flag to the 1st. Tennessee Cavalry, but in consequence of betraying his strong Union Sentiments, our Comrade was ordered to leave and was escorted by a squad of Cavalry to the nearest Railroad station, put aboard a train and started for the North, leaving behind his personal effects amounting to several thousand dollars, which he lost entirely. That Rebel flag was captured at Williamsburg.

His comrades were Lieut. C. P. Powell and Corporal William Connor.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe James M. Goodwin.

Date January 11, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade James M. Goodwin Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 13, 1888 Held Offices of James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George A. Kingsbury

Who was born the Nineteenth day of July A.D. 1838 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Kingsbury enrolled his name for Freedom's cause Sept. 13, 1862 at Readville, Mass. as Private in Company B. 42nd Reg. Mass. Volunteers, received his first discharge August 20, 1863. Re-enlisting at once for another years term he was finally discharged November 11, 1864 from Readville because of expiration of enlistment.

The only recorded battle is that of Brashear City, La. June 23, 1863 where he was taken prisoner by some Texas troops but afterward escaped.

Comrade Kingsbury was at Silvey Hospital in Thibadeaux, La. from June 30, to July 30, 1863.

While he was sick at the hospital, Port Hudson surrendered to his leader Banks. With the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson the Mississippi was practically controled by our men, for the Confederates could no longer supply their armies east of the river, with grain and cattle from the West upon which their food depended.

Comrade Kingsbury made closest friendship from among his comrades of Joseph Stedman, H. C. Pinkham, Silas E. Fales, T. M. Turner, Henry S. Richardson and Daniel S. Woodman.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George A. Kingsbury

Date January 5, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Geo. A. Kingsbury joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 13. 1888 Held Offices of

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Elmore Labardie.

Who was born the Twenty-second day of July A.D. 1843 in Quebec County of State of

enlisted July 21. 1862 as a Private in Company K. 11th Vermont Volunteers at Burlington Vermont. May 9. 1865 he was discharged on account of a gun-shot wound in the left foot causing disability. No account could be obtained of his career during the war. Nov. 9. 1889 he committed suicide in Judge Higgins's office, by cutting the jugular vein, dying instantly aged 46 years, 4 mos. 18 days.

In 1864 while Grant was fighting so desperately to capture Petersburg Hinks division of the 18th Corps was composed of colored men who had never been under fire. Would they fight, was the question. Their enemies said "no" but at the right moment every man took his position deliberately unflinchingly face to face with the flag of their former masters, but over them waved the stars and stripes of the free. The Rebels were on a knoll in the field with a clear sweep of all the advances. The approaching troops would have to go out from the woods, rush up the slope receiving a storm of shot and shell in their faces. Hinks gave the command - It brought his men from the woods in front of the enemy where a volley was given and returned. Unmindful of the bullets and shells flying down, these colored men with yells dashed up the hill. Seventy fell at once - but the rest rushed on. The Rebels fled towards Petersburg, leaving a cannon which the blacks hugged with joy. All were proud of the splendid test of bravery!

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Elmore Labardie.

Date February 3. 1894 Signed Geo. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Elmore Labardie joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 22. 1888 Held Offices of

Dennis P. Hood. Colonist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George Labadie

Who was born the day of January A.D. 1843 in

County of State of

Comrade Labadie enlisted on the 1st. of June 1863 at Burlington Vermont as a Private in Company D. 11th. Vermont Vol. Infantry. He was discharged after the close of the War, on August 7, 1865 at the expiration of his term of service.

The 11th. Vermont was with the 11th. Army Corps, and Comrade Labadie took part in such engagements as fell to the lot of that corps. Just at the time he enlisted, General Lee was making a second attempt to enter the free states and conquer a peace. Moving with his seventy thousand men down the Shenandoah Valley and crossing the Potomac, he moved towards the capital of Pennsylvania, intending to march towards Philadelphia if successful at Harrisburgh. But General Meade with eighty thousand in command met Lee at Gettysburg. For three successive days July 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. 1863, both sides fought with the desperation of dying hopes. Nearly fifty thousand poor soldiers fell in the siege – but it meant victory for the Boys in Blue – defeat to their Southern brothers. The North was safe from invasion after this, for the Confederates gave up attempting to force their way. News came, July 4th. that Vicksburg had surrendered too. Grant took about thirty thousand prisoners and by noon it proved indeed a glorious Fourth and the Union boys made the rafters ring with, "We'll rally round the flag, boys," Old Abe the fet war eagle joining in the celebration.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George Labadie

Date March 1, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade George Labadie joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 25. 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolphe Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James Curley.

Who was born the Tenth day of June A.D. 1841 in Pittsfield County of Berkshire State of Mass.

He enlisted at Hartford Conn. August 9, 1862, as Private in Company F 16th Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry, and was discharged from the Army at Baltimore, February 11, 1863, because of disability caused by a wound received Sept. 17, 1862 at Antietam.

The 16th. Regiment Conn. Volunteers organized in August of 1862, mustered into service at Camp Williams Hartford, for the war while needed unless sooner discharged, was ordered at once to the front. They were just a little too late to take part in the Second Bull Run, although they were near enough to hear the cannonading. Many of the boys were afraid that was the last battle that would occur, and supposed there would be no chance to try their new guns on the Rebels. As soon as the results of the engagement were made known however the 16th. was put in with the others to head off the "Northern Invasion" which the Rebels attempted. They were eager to get at their Southern enemies, but no chance to meet occurred until Sept. 16, when Mc. Clellan's plans were completed. The men from Conn. were stationed at Keedysville watching the peculiar white smoke made by bursting shells, when suddenly they were ordered to the front. Comrade Curley with his Brigade, moved up and lay in line of battle all night behind a low ridge. At the rear of Miller's house was Antietam Creek. While getting into this position we could plainly see the Rebel gunners load and fire. Some of the shells bursting very near them. At eight o'clock it was quite dark and they were only a few rods from the enemy. Neither lights conversation nor noise of any kind was allowed. There was cannonading at various points along the line, and during the night repeated alarms were given so that rest for either side was impossible. Just at day break a shell from the enemy dropped near them, followed instantly by a twelve pound shot which killed three men on the spot and wounded four. The others changed their position for one less exposed, but passed— Continued on page 243

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe James Curley

Date March 12, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade James Curley Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 11, 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Hood, Corporal.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George Robinson Bennett.

Who was born the Sixth day of August A.D. 1833 in Smithfield County of Providence State of Rhode Island.

Comrade Bennett enlisted August 3, 1862 at Worcester, Mass. as a Private in Company H 36th Mass. Vol. Infantry and served faithfully though without promotion till the end of the Rebellion, receiving his discharge June 5, 1865 from Readville Mass.

His first active engagement was at South Mountain, Md. at the time Comrade Bennett entered the service, Lee had disposed of his enemies in various directions except Mc. Clellan whom he now planned to encounter boldly. But while his troops were united, Mc. Clellans men were still divided by the river. The meeting of the two Generals occurred from June 26, 1862 to July 1st. in what was known as the terrible Seven days Battles. The second engagement of our Comrade, was at Antietam, followed by Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Helden Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Explosion of Confederate Mine, Pegram Farm, and Forts Steadman and Rice. From August 10, 1863 to April 1, 1864, he was kept by illness under hospital care.

His most intimate comrades were George and William Howard.

The events Comrade Bennett considers most important were the battles at Fredericksburg and Pegram Farm. His first hospital discharge was from Covington, Ky. but on the 1st of May 1864 he was obliged to go to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital and June 1, 1864, was transferred to Bedloes Island, N.Y. until the war closed.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George Robinson Bennett

Date January 30, 1894 Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade George R. Bennett Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 29, 1889 Held Offices of James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Silas Everett Fales.

Who was born the Tenth day of August A.D. 1828 in Walpole County of Norfolk State of Mass.
enlisted Sept. 13, 1862 at Readville, Mass. as a Private in Company B. 42nd. Regiment Mass. Volunteers. March 28th. of the following year he was promoted to Corporal and was discharged at the end of his service Aug. 20, 1863. He did not re-enlist.

There were no battles for him of importance, only a skirmish at Brashear City La. June 29, 1863. he was taken prisoner.

July 3, 1863 he was paroled, and again entered the Union lines having escaped prison life to his friend's surprise.

His intimate comrades were George H. Kingsbury, Erastus Adams Alexander McGaw and Nathaniel Dole.

Of his service he modestly says it was not eventful, being spent in guard duty around New Orleans and Brashear City, La. Yet that day he was returned to his regiment marked the turning point of the Rebellion. It marked the tide of Treason's heaviest blow and from that day all was practically over. The power of the Confederacy was broken. A Northern paper said, "No longer an overcast sky, but clear unclouded star-light — a country redeemed, saved, baptized, consecrated anew to the coming ages. All honor to the heroes living, all glory to the gallant dead! They have not fought in vain, they have not died for naught! No man liveth to himself alone. Blessed be their memory forever more!"

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Silas Everett Fales.
Date February 2, 1894 Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Silas E. Fales Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 29, 1889 Held Offices of J. V. C. and S. V. C.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edmund F. Partridge.

Who was born the Second day of February A.D. 1845 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass. enlisted September 1862 at Readville, Mass. as drummer in Company F. 45th. Mass. Volunteers, but because of his marked ability as musician he was promoted Oct. 15, 1862 to the position of Second Musician in his regiment.

After an eventful career in which the forced march from Newberne N.C. to Goldsboro, N.C. – a distance of two hundred miles with three hard battles in the meantime – may be justly considered the most important event. Comrade Partridge was discharged at Readville, Mass. July 1863 because of the expiration of his term of service.

The battles in which he took part were Kingston, N.C. Dec. 12. 1862, Whitehall, N.C. Dec. 14, 1862 and Goldsboro, N.C. December 16th. of the same year. In March 1863, Comrade Partridge was confined in the hospital at Newberne, N.C. but was afterward transferred to the General Hospital at Beaufort.

His intimate comrades were Edwin A. Mason, Henry G. Cobb, Henry Bailey, Frank G. Pond, Thomas Rich and George W. Bender.

Comrade Partridge also went into camp at Taunton, Mass with the 7th. Regiment of Mass. Volunteers, with the 23rd. Mass. Volunteers at Lynnfield, and to Virginia August 1861 with the 18th. Mass. Volunteers.

Comrade Partridge was transferred from the Franklin Post to the John A. Dix, Post No. 135 G. A. R. Department of New York.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edmund F. Partridge

Date September 19, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Edmund F. Partridge joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 28, 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Woods, Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant.

A. M. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Warren Butman

Who was born the Eighth day of June A.D. 1841 in Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

enlisted the ninth of August 1862 as a Private in Company A. 1st. R. I. Cavalry at Bally Cross Roads, the recruits joining the regiment in the field. He was transferred to Company F. of the same regiment and as a Private was discharged June 1, 1865 at Winchester, Va. at the close of the War, by General Order No. 28. War Department.

His first battle was that of Jeffersen Nov. 11, 1862, engaging afterwards in Kelly's Ford, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Sulfpur Springs, White House Landing, Malvern Hill, Berryville, Winchester and Opequan, Waynesboro, Woodstock Races, Cedar Creek, Hoods Hill, Fisherville, Mt. Jackson and Sheridans Raid on Gardensville.

Comrade Butman was twice taken prisoner June 17, 1863, and Oct. 12, 1863, and enjoyed the Rebels mercy in the famous prisons of Libby in Richmond and Belle Isle. He was exchanged once and escaped once, his own account of it being so interesting it will be given in the supplementary sketch.

His most intimate comrades were Sergeant Emmons D. Guild, Sergeant H. Gardner, Lieut. Samuel C. Willis, Charles H. Scott and some others.

Comrade Butman naturally looks upon the time when he was taken prisoner by the Rebels as the most important event to him during his career. Of that time he says: I was taken prisoner for the second time October 12, 1863. Captain Gould with his detachment which had been absent on special duty while on they way to rejoin the regiment was attacked in the darkness of the night by the Rebels near Warrenton. It was impossible to distinguish friends from foes, hence nose fighting was out of the question, neither had we any idea of the enemy's large force. The result of this surprise and assault was that nearly fifty of us were taken prisoners. It was hard for us to turn again to such loathsome prison life as awaited us in those vile Rebel holes. My regiment had just passed the spot— Continued on page 156

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Warren Butman

Date December 28, 1893 Signed Wm. M. Conny, Historian

We certify that Comrade Warren Butman joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts November 25, 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. W. M. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade John Drury Whitney

Who was born the Twenty-first day of October A.D. 1843 in Phillips County of Franklin State of Maine

first entered service at Freeman, Maine as a Private in Company D. of the 28th Maine Volunteers, Commanded by Col. E. D. Woodman.

The second assault on Fort Hudson, on the 14th of June 1863, was the first as well as the most important battle of Comrade Whitneys service.

Because of his faithfulness he was promoted November 1862 to the rank of Corporal which he held till discharged August 31, 1863 at Augusta, Maine, at the espiration of his term of enlistment.

Exposure to the southern climate brought on fever and ague rendering Comrade Whitney unfit for all active employment for nearly a year, so he did not re-enlist. At one time he had to be confined to the Hospital at Baton Rouge, La, and was in the Hospital Department at the time of his discharge.

During service his intimate friends were John H. Whitney, Augustus Dunham, and S. W. Parlin.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe John Drury Whitney.

Date September 20, 1893. Signed Wm. W. Cooney, Historian.

We certify that Comrade John Drury Whitney Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts December 9, 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. W. W. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Daniel W. Fisher.

Who was born the Eighteenth day of August A.D. 1842 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

enlisted Sept. 17, 1862 at Readville Mass. as a Private in Co. D 45th. Regiment. His first discharge was on July 11, at Readville but re-enlisting in Company D, 42nd. Regiment composed of "one hundred days men" he served till Nov. 11, 1864 his term of service then being up.

His battles were at Kingston, N. C. White Hall and Goldsboro. His most important event was the march from Newberne to Goldsboro and back. Many will remember long this weary march but Comrade Fisher had special reason to as he here received severe injuries, terminating in varicose veins.

His intimate comrades were Frank W. Hemingway, Edwin Mason and Abbot Sears.

It was during these days that many of the freed slaves began to use their new powers. Many religious meetings were held by them with the same mixture of grotesque humor and pathetic gratitude of later days. In 1863 one full blooded negro rose in the meeting with a powerful prayer and afterward talked to his listeners about the future life here as well as hereafter. He said, "It is de great desire of my heart to learn to read so dat I can read de Bible all my own self; but I's too ole to learn. But I rejoice dat my chillen can hab de opportunity to study de precious word. De Lord is a doing great things for us in dese yere days!" Many were the manifestations of gratitude for the purchased freedom.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Daniel W. Fisher.

Date February 1, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Daniel W. Fisher joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 24, 1890 Held Offices of S. M.

James P. Woods, Colonel.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Halsey O. W. Heaton.

Who was born the Eighth day of April A.D. 1837 in So. Franklin County of Norfolk State of Mass.

In July 1861 Comrade Heaton entered at Boston, Mass as ordinary seaman the U. S. Frigate 'Sabine' and as such was discharged Nov. 1862 from Cairo Ills on account of dysentery. In January he had been transferred to the Steam Ship 'Richmond'. While passing the fort on the lower Mississippi he was first under fire and again at the batteries at Vicksburg. He was kept in the hospital at Mound City, Ill. during July and August of 1862. The passing of the Mississippi forts he considers the most notable event.

In October 1861 the most formidable squadron of American waters left Hampton Roads numbering fifty vessels including Army transports. October 31 they ran into a gale off Hatteras which soon became a hurricane. The "Governor" had on board the Marine Battalion of four hundred men. She seemed fated, meeting one disaster after another. There were a hundred men bailing and pumping at the six feet of water which had gathered in her hold. The water gained on the men. Two other steamers tried to save her men but failed. At 4 P.M. Nov. 3, the U. S. Frigate Sabine hailed them and signaled assurance that all should be saved. This promise was kept by Comrade Heaton's staunch vessel before daylight with the exception of a Corporal and six privates who had been drowned or killed. By break of day the poor 'Governor' went down.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Halsey O. W. Heaton

Date February 8, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade H. O. W. Heaton Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 10, 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Lowell.

Who was born the First day of September A.D. 1841 in Brookline County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Lowell first enlisted in the Union Cause at Cambridge Mass August 4, 1862 as a private in Company D. 1st. Mass. Calvary. His first discharge was granted at Warrenton, Va where he at once re-enlisted serving till the end of the war, being discharged June 29, 1865, near Washington.

He was in all the Skirmishes supporting the Battery and Picket Duty of his Regiment till June 17 1863, when at Aldie, Va, he was wounded and taken prisoner by Fitz Hughes Lee's Cavalry. Although he was badly injured by a sabre cut in the head, they did not send him to be cared for in the hospital. He was kept close prisoner at Libby Prison Richmond and at Belle Isle, nearly two months from the 1st of July 1863. From the latter prison he was discharged late in August on parole and sent by cars from Richmond to City Point, where by the Flag of Truce boat, "City of New York" he was carried to Annapolis and exchanged for southern prisoners. Afterwards he was delegated as Orderly to Meade's Headquarters on the Peninsula.

His intimate friends in camp were Charles F. Thurston, Charles Pray, Seth Young, Frank Almy, Edwin Hurd, William Tucker and T. Bailey.

Comrade Lowell thinks his escape from the Rebel prisons and safe arrival home were the most important events to him.

On the 14th. day of January, 1863, while on their way to Gettysburg, Comrade Lowells brigade met the Fitz Hughes Lee's Cavalry at Aldie after whom several companies of his Regiment had charged and been driven back. Then Company D was ordered up, and the first platoon sent foward as skirmishers. Out of twenty men among them only three among them ever reached the rise of ground they were meant to occupy by Lieut. Teagus, Comrade Lowell, Frank Almy and Lieut. Teagus. When these three tried to return, they found they were cut off from— Continued on page 244

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William Henry Lowell

Date January 29, 1894 Signed Wm. H. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade William H. Lowell joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 12, 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Elisha L. Wales

Who was born the Fourteenth day of August A.D. 1842 in Randolph County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Comrade Wales enlisted in May 1861 as a Private in Company D. 4th. Regiment, Mass. Vol. Infantry and was discharged four months later. He re-enlisted in Company F. 33rd. Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry and served till February 1, 1863, when at the expiration of his term of service he was finally discharged.

The last important event before his discharge was the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by President Lincoln on New Years Day 1863 by which all slaves in those states at war with the Union were freed. Truly "the pen is mightier than the sword" for by it, for the first time since the Declaration of Independence declared "all men are created free and equal," was that grand statement made literally true as far as law itself could pronounce. In taking his official chair, Lincoln had hoped to steer clear of all controversy as to the Slavery Question, but as the war progressed he could but see that Slavery was the actual root of all the trouble. But before issuing the Emancipation, he had said: "My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy Slavery. If the Union can best be saved by freeing all the slaves, I am willing to free them all, if it can best be saved by freeing part I am ready to free a part; and if it can best be saved by not freeing any I will free none."

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Elisha L. Wales

Date February 28, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Elisha L. Wales joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 14, 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Henry Y. Towne

Who was born the Thirteenth day of October A.D. 1832 in Plainfield County of Hampshire State of Mass.

began his service early in the hour of med. Oct. 18, 1861 from New York City as private in Company L. 1st. Regiment New York Vol. Engineers. On January of 1864 he was given rank of Artificer said title to date from time of his enlistment until his discharge which was granted at Varina, Va. October 14, 1864 at the end of his three years term.

Comrade Towne took part in the Seige of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run and the Seige of Petersburg.

During November 1861 Company L. was detached from the regiment and equipped as a Light Battery and named the 4th. New York Independent Battery. It was attached to the Second Division 3rd Corps and served there till after the three days of trial at Gettysburg, being then transferred to the reserve Artillery December 9, 1863; by order of the Secretary of War it was broken up and rejoined the regiment at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Comrade Townes intimate friends in camp-life were Benjamin Alverson, John A. Thomas, Henry L. Sleight, James H. Cable and Carl Webber.

In a career so full of action and constant change it is difficult to decide that any one event was more important than the rest.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Henry Y. Towne

Date January 4, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Henry Y. Towne Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July, 28, 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. W. W. Fisher. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Otis B. Pratt

Who was born the Twenty-first day of November A.D. 1824 in Framingham County of Middlesex State of Mass.

Comrade Pratt enlisted at Grafton, Mass. on the 23rd. of August, 1862, as a Private in Company E. 51st. Mass. Vol. Infantry, The First Brigade under General Amory's Division. He was discharged at Worcester, Mass. at the end of his period of enlistment and did not re-enlist.

At Kingston, N. C. he took part in his first battle on December 11, 1862. Two days later the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. was fought with such keen loss to our men. Lee and Jackson had reached the place first and fortified the hills before Burnside could open action. After this disaster Gen. Joseph Hooker superceeded Gen. Burnside in command. Comrade Pratt's second battle was Whitehall and his final engagements were in the series of battles and skirmishes about Goldsboro lasting from March 19, 1863 for several days off and on.

Comrade Pratt had two younger brothers in the same Company, George B. Pratt and Samuel S. Pratt. Other intimate comrades were Lieut. Fred. Jordan, Lieut. C. P. Winslow, Sergeants James Mc. Kenzie John Bigelow, Searls and Corporal Peter Goddard.

The battles of Whitehall N. C. and Goldsboro made his most important events. But the most disagreeable time occurred while he was at sea trying to enter the harbor at Newberne. He was the oldest of five brothers-in-law all enlisting in the U. S. service leaving camps at Worcester for the rough passage from Boston to Newberne.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Otis B. Pratt.

Date February 13, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Otis B. Pratt joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts July 28, 1890 Held Offices of James P. Wood. Colonel.

A. C. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Fred. A. Bright.

Who was born the Tenth day of January A.D. 1850 in Sharon County of Norfolk State of Mass.

Enlisting as Private in Sept. 1864 in the 4th. Maine Battery Comrade Bright must have found himself the youngest in his regiment. Being discharged in July 1865 at the end of the war the boys term of service was less than a year. Yet in those few closing months of the conflict, he saw more real fighting than veterans of other wars could boast of in years of service!

His Battery was in the Army of the Potomac, and took an active part in the final campaign. Comrade Bright did not lose a day from the side of his comrades as did many a less fortunate soldier through sickness or imprisonment. Under Grants leadership the evolution of freedom as well as Union, was fast approaching its climax. Yet it would have been scorned as a prophecy, had the Northern papers predicted the short time between April 9. 1865 and April 14 would have brought tears from Rebel eyes over the death of Lincoln, now acknowledged President by all. England triumphantly said in 1861 "the republican bubble has burst at last," but four years later she was compelled to admit that not the Republic, but Rebellion had burst. And all nations were once again taught the lesson that Governments do not depend on titled blood, property or traditions, but upon the will of the people!

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe. Fred. A. Bright

Date March 21. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Fred. A. Bright. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts August 11. 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Copyist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Peter Perrow

Who was born the Seventeenth day of August A.D. 1829 in St. Orrus County of State of Canada

Though not a native he enlisted the 1st of August 1861. He enlisted to fight our battles against the Confederacy. He received his papers as a Private in Company D. 4th. New Hampshire Volunteers from Portsmouth N. H. He served four long years and was discharged July 31. 1865 at the end of the war.

This completes the gobole known record. What he did what he suffered we can but guess. Of the dangers, toils, hardships of camp life absence from friends nothing is given.

Let us do honor to the foreigner and alien who came to our country enlisted under our Flag and served throughout our hour of need.

His was the sacrifice ours the enjoyment! How many another brave soul has left just such a brief record of willingness and service! And whether the recklessness of dare devilry or the dictates of principle urged him to enlist, the deed in itself is worthy of our gratitude.

Comrade Perrow died December 14. 1892. about sixty three years of age and was buried in Franklin

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Peter Perrow

Date January 6. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Peter Perrow Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts August 11. 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Copyist.

R. C. Dana Adjutant. H. M. Fisher Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Eugene N. Thaine

Who was born the Twenty-eighth day of February A.D. 1840 in Milford County of Worcester State of Mass.

Comrade Thaine entered the Union Army on the 1st of Sept. 1862 at Providence R. I. and as Private in Company F 12th. R. I. Volunteers Infantry and was discharged from the same city July 21. 1863. because his term of enlistment had expired.

All his service was rendered with the Army of the Potomac. On Dec. 13, 1862. he took part in his first battle at Fredericksburg, Va. General Burnside had begun to start for the Southern Capital, but found the Rebels strong enough to resist his march across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. After the heavy loses incurred by the battle he fell back towards our own Capital, and "Fighting Joe, Hooker" was made successor to Burnside. This was the last engagement of the year in the East. President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation was the first act of the New Year of 1863. Then the campaign in the East was actively resumed, Chancellorsville on May 2. and 3rd. being the most noteworthy battle before the turning point of the War was reached at Gettysburg. This terrible three days bloodshed, was occasioned by another attempted invasion, but this time it was General Lee who was trying to conquer our Northern states. Gettysburg was Comrade Thaine's last battle before his discharge.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Eugene N. Thaine

Date March 16. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Eugene N. Thaine Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 27 1890 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Colonist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. HEADQUARTERS 1865.

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Silas H Metcalf

Who was born the Third day of December A.D. 1823 in Wrentham County of Norfolk State of Mass.

At Boston Harbor, Fort Warren, Comrade Metcalf on the 8th of September 1861 first entered the Union service as a Private in the 26th Mass. Volunteers. He was repeatedly promoted. At sea on board the Constitution, he was first made Sergeant Nov. 13. 1861. The next spring, April 15 on Ship Island he received rank of 1st Sergeant, and on February 9. 1863 he was honored by N. P. Banks with the title and duties of Captain at New Orleans. His first discharge was here at New Orleans, "for promotion," the day after he had received his Captain's title. At this time he was transferred to the 4th Louisiana Native Guard. His next discharge came August 2, 1864 at Wrentham, Mass. on account of general disability which prevented him from re-enlisting.

The 26th Regiment was kept on duty with Admiral Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Phillips. Comrade Metcalf went with them thence to New Orleans to receive his discharge in order to join the 4th La. Native Guards. From thence his regiment returned to the Forts, and finally were stationed on duty at Baton Rouge. He was in the Jackson Hospital from Aug. 1863. to March 1864.

During the seige of Port Hudson he was at Baton Rouge on Provost duty. After returning to Port Hudson he received a furlough, went home, and then on the advice of Surgeon Hole of Boston tendered his resignation.

His most important event was the tending of the Forts in Louisiana.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Silas H Metcalf

Date January 22. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Silas H Metcalf joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts December 22. 1890 Held Offices of S. M.

James P. Wood. Colonel

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolphe Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King

Who was born the Fifth day of July A.D. 1822 in Rochester County of Plymouth State of Mass. first entered service August 14, 1862 in Hospital Barracks near Hampton Va. with the titles of 1st. Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the 16th Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry, March 18th. 1864 he was promoted to Surgeon and Major, receiving his first discharge on that date for promotion at Brandy Station, Va. being commissioned in the 29th Regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry. By General Order of the War Department, No 82 and Special Order, No. 232. He was finally mustered out at Washington D.C. May 15, 1865 as his services were no longer needed.

Comrade King was on duty at the Battle of Chantilly, Va afterwards followed by Fredericksburg, Va. December 1862 then Chancellorsville, Va. Gettysburg, Pa. Cold Harbor, Va. and all the siege before Petersburg, Va. concluding with the Battle of Fort Steadman where he was taken prisoner March 25, 1865. From the day of his capture, he was confined in Hospital Prison, Petersburg, for four days and on March 28 was transferred to Libby Prison till April 3, 1865, when he went on exchange to Camp Parole at Annapolis, Md.

During the fall of 1864 he was an inmate of the Georgetown Hospital.

Surgeon C. C. Jewett, Lieut. Col. S. H. Richardson of the 16th Mass. Regiment, Major Charles T. Richardson of the 29th. Mass. Regiment were his most intimate comrades.

Comrade King considers his services rendered at the Battles of Gettysburg as important as any in his Army life.

Comrade King gives an account of some personal observations and opinions of war events which will be more interesting if written in his own words. He begins: "I first entered duty at an "Invalid Camp" near Hampton Village, Va about two full miles from Fortress Munroe. At that time General McClellan's Army — Continued on page 157

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe George King

Date February 14, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade George King Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 9, 1891 Held Offices of Surgeon

James P. Hood, Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Jackson

Who was born the Ninth day of September A.D. 1829 in Rethursfield County of State of Conn.

He first entered service on July 24. 1862. enlisting at Hartford, Conn. as Private in Company 13. 16 Regiment Conn. Vol. and served till June 2nd. 1865. when by general orders 73 – Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina he was discharged at Raleigh.

His first active experience came at Antietam Md. and was followed by Fredericksburg, Va. then an engagement near Suffolk, Va. and one at Plymouth, N. C. He staid at the Hospital in Wilmington, N. C. during February and March of 1865. April 20. 1864, Comrade Jackson was captured by the Rebels at Plymouth, N. C. after three days fighting, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Wessels, and was imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga. Charleston, S. C. and Florence S. C. from May 4. 1864. to Feb. 28, 1865. The Rebels feared Sherman, in his march to the sea, would recapture the Union prisoners at Andersonville, so an order was issued for all able to march to go to Charleston, where a stockade was in progress of building. Sept 10, 1864 the day of leaving, Comrade Jackson had for the first day used his crutch, and although he had scurvy so severely that he only expected to live two or three weeks at most, he went with the crowd leaving prison, and his condition was not noticed till the arriving at Charleston, where his disease was soon checked by the diet of raw potatoes and onions given him, for which he thanks Divine Providence. He left this prison Oct. 8, 1864 and the one at Florence on February 15, 1865

His Franklin comrades during service were Hiram T. Simmons and Comrade Curley

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William H. Jackson

Date February 23. 1894. Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade William H. Jackson Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 9, 1891 Held Offices of

James P. Wood. Corporal.

O. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Woodbury N. Mace

Who was born the Fifteenth day of February A.D. 1836 in Troy County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire.

Comrade Mace joined the Army Sept. 4th. 1862, at Portsmouth N.H. as Private in Company K. of the 13th. Regiment N. H. Vol. On the 8th. of April 1864 after two years of hard service, he was made Corporal, which title he held till his discharge, which was on Dec. 14. 1864, at Philadelphia, in consequence of a gun-shot wound in his left hand. Comrade Mace did not re-enlist.

His engagements were at Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, Fort Garland Upton's Hill, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, and Point of Rocks, Va.

Comrade Mace was wounded in his hand at the hard fought Battle of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, with such serious results as to incapacitate him for service for some time. In February 1863 he was an inmate of Carver Hospital at the Capital. Few things showed greater differences between the resources of the North and South, than the way their sick and wounded were taken care of. Sympathy and love were freely given by both sides, but there is no doubt that our hospital nurses and supplies were far superior to any of the resources at the command of the Rebels.

The most intimate comrades of our brother were James K. Morrison, Benjamin F. Winn, Jefferson P. Randall, William T. Matthews and William H. Shapley.

His most important events were the contests at Petersburg and Point of Rocks, Va.

The most glorious and to the 13th the most disastrous event of the war, was there at Point of Rocks, Va. On the 29th. of Sept. the regiment started for Richmond, steadily driving the enemy's skirmishers some three miles, until reaching there, main lines, when our men formed close columns by division, and charged the strongest fort of the Rebels. The Union men advanced about three quarters of a mile across an open field that mowed down dozens at each step, and without faltering scaled the walls of the fort, capturing twenty-two cannon and a number of prisoners. Comrade Mace's —Continued on page 171

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Woodbury N. Mace

Date January 5. 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Woodbury N. Mace Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts February 9. 1891 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Corporal.

A. C. Dana, Adjutant. H. M. Fisher, Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James O. Richardson

Who was born the Eighteenth day of December A.D. 1839 in Medway County of Norfolk State of Mass.

enlisted May 20, 1861, from Wrentham, Mass. as a Private in Company D. 18th Reg. Mass. Volunteers Infantry and was discharged March 4, 1863, from the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. on the surgeons certificate of disability. He was mustered out at Providence.

Comrade Richardson's first active service was rendered at the Siege of Yorktown, followed in order by the Second Bull Run and the entire Peninsula Campaign.

On Sept. 1st. 1862 he was sent to the U. S. Hospital at Philadelphia, from which he was successively transferred to the hospitals at Chester, Pa. and Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Alexander Shiney, G. W. Thompson, W. H. Farrington, Peter Fasten and Albert Jordan were his most intimate comrades.

On August 25th. 1861, Comrade Richardson's regiment left for the seat of war and went into winter quarters at Halls Hill, Va. The regiment was presented with uniforms by Prince de Joinville from the loyal citizens of France, having proved one of the best drilled regiments in the Army of the Potomac they soon joined Mc. Clellan's forces in the Peninsula Campaign, and at his third station Comrade Richardson contracted dysentery, but would not leave his regiment. The route lay from Yorktown, White House Landing and Chickahominy Swamp to Fair Oaks or Seven Pines where his regiment, under Porters Division, was not able to engage in the battle being on the other side of the river. Then came the retreat to Harrison's Landing, including the Seven Days Fight in front of Richmond. On the morning of June 26, 1862, our comrades regiment with a battery of flying artillery, some of Stormers Cavalry and, the 18th. N. Y. Regiment, was sent to Grove Church, where they were cut off from returning to the main Army. They fell back to White House Landing and destroyed the Goverment supplies. Here they went by steam boat to Yorktown, thence to Fortress Munroe, and again changing — Continued on page 172.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe James O. Richardson

Date March 15, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade James O. Richardson Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 11, 1891 Held Offices of

James P. Hood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James H. Burrell.

Who was born the Seventh day of January A.D. 1841 in Rockland County of Plymouth State of Mass.

Comrade Burrell entered Company D. 43rd. Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry as a Private at Lynnfield, Mass. August 28, 1862. He was promoted in May 1864 to be Corporal, and was transferred to the same Company of the 60th Regiment Mass. Infantry, being Third Sergeant at the end of his term of service Nov. 30, 1864 when he was finally discharged from City Point.

Antietam Sept. 17, 1862 was his first battle, followed by Balls Bluff. Then came Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, Gettysburg on the first three days of July 1863, Mine Run in Nov. 1863, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor all in May 1864, and from the last date, Comrade Burrell was before Petersburg in Grants last and successful campaign until his discharge. That month of May, 1864 will be remembered for centuries to come, not because of the magnitude, for in that we have been surpassed in European Armies, but for the breathless rapidity with which the many momentous events filed one on the other! No words can picture the dogged energy with which the Army of the Potomac marched from the Rappahannock to the James in forty days. They knew scarcely an hour of quiet rest. After the attack at Cold Harbor, Grant determined to take Petersburg before another movement was undertaken.

Comrade Burrell joined Post 60 by transfer, and left April 1893

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe James H. Burrell

Date March 10, 1894. Signed Wm. W. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade James H. Burrell joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts June 5, 1891 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Corporal.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Frederick A. Hartshorn

Who was born the Twenty-seventh day of May A.D. 1841 in Portland County of Cumberland State of Maine.

joined the Union Army October 6, 1861, at Baltimore Md. as a Private in Company E of the 10th Maine Infantry. At the end of his term of service May 8, 1863, he was discharged at Portland, Me.

His first battle was under Banks at Winchester, Va. On Aug. 9, 1862, there came another at Cedar Mountain followed by engagements at Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, South Mountain and Antietam.

His chosen comrades were Jas. F. Tibbets, George H. Thurston and Charles Trowbridge.

Of the most important event Comrade Hartshorn says it was "being one of four men to return to the battle field at Cedar Mountain to bring off the body of Captain Andrew C. Cloudman. We brought him across an open field, through a strip of woods into another exposed plain, when the fire of the Rebels became so heavy, we had to drop the body and leave it behind. But two days later we buried him under a flag of truce."

Some of the most daring individual exploits were made by both the Blue and the Gray, in their efforts to secure the dead bodies of their loved comrades.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Frederick A. Hartshorn

Date January 10, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian

We certify that Comrade Frederick A. Hartshorn joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 12, 1887 Held Offices of

James P. Hood, Corp. U.S.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Miller

Who was born the First day of January A.D. 1840 in Westborough County of Worcester State of Mass.

took up the cause of Freedom Aug. 1. 1862 by enlisting at Virginia as a Private in Company F. 1st. Mass Heavy Artillery and served faithfully till July 8, 1864 when he took his final discharge, his term of service having expired while the Army of the Potomac was in front of Petersburg.

His first serious battle was the Wilderness, afterward he took part in those at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Hanover Court House North Anna River, Tolopa Ferry, Haines Farm, Hilliam's House, Deem Farm Hase House, and in front of Petersburg.

Some of his more intimate comrades were Cephus C. Wheeler Horace Phelps, Henry White, H. S. Pingree, Henry Baker and Edson Hodge.

Comrade Millers most important event was the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House from May 8th. to 18th. 1864 one of that bloody series which cost our Army over sixteen thousand "boys in blue". It was during this May month full of terrible strife, that General Grant vowed he would not turn back, but would fight it out on that line if it took all summer. He kept his word, but owing to General Lee retreating and re-trenching himself inside the Richmond Fortifications Grant had to move around to Petersburg on the south of the Rebel Capital, in order to draw his enemy out into the open field.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William H. Miller

Date January 9 1894. Signed Asa M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade William H. Miller Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 4, 1889 Held Offices of

James P. Wood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolfus Sommers Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rupert James Chute.

Who was born the First day of July A.D. 1848 in Nova Scotia County of State of enlisted as "boy" in Nov. 1861 at Lynnfield, Mass. in Company B. 7th Reg. Mass. Volunteers. Comrade Chute's own account of his war life is given so fully that it will doubtless prove more interesting if left mainly in his own words. He says: "In recalling the events of thirty two years ago, in which I had a humble part, the only making most vivid impression upon my mind, was the departure of the 23rd. Regiment from camp at Lynnfield, on a crisp November morning in 1861 for the seat of War. To a boy of thirteen it was a strange, wonderful day. I could hardly realize we were actually going to the front. I served as Boy in Company B, the color Company under Capt. Knott V. Martin of Marblehead. This was the only manner in which I could find a vacancy as officer's boy, and a happier, prouder youth did not tread the camp-ground! I brought a suitable uniform made at home, and entered upon my duties with great enthusiasm during the weeks our regiment was in camp. By the time of departure I had learned how to black the officer's boots, dust their uniforms clean and burnish their brasses, wait on their mess-table, and all that was required of me. But that was a wonderful morning! Never shall I forget any of its details! The night before a heavy storm had nearly wrecked the camp but the regiment was in marching order when the hour came to start, and the last good-byes were to be spoken. My dear Mother, who is now no more, walked several miles from our home, to see her oldest son start for the war. To this day I love to think of the picture of my Mother as she stood watching us on the railroad platform, and threw kisses to me till I was out of sight of the dear eyes. Her gentle watchfulness kept me from harm, and the memory of her last acts saved me from the many snares which beset the young soldier.

Of our journey to Maryland much might be said which has not yet appeared in the historical sketches of the old 23rd. Regiment. Numbering nearly one thousand, under command of— Continued on page 173

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Rupert James Chute.

Date February 27, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Rupert James Chute Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 10, 1892 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Daniel K. Mc Farland.

Who was born the Seventeenth day of March A.D. 1834 in Hubbardston County of Worcester State of Mass.

Comrade Mc Farland joined the Army October 10. 1861, and entered Camp at Readville, Mass. as a Private in Company H 1st. Mass. Cavalry. He was discharged from Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington D. C. Sept 13. 1862, and did not re-enlist on account of disability. Previous to this he had been in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C. until March 1862, when he was transferred to the Washington Hospital. It was a most discouraging winter and spring for the sick soldiers, but the Christian and Sanitary Commissions did much to elevate the moral and physical spirits of the Army. Six stations were opened to dispense books, papers and food, outside of the medical supplies. Veterans who had tested for years the temptations and trials of a soldiers life, gave solemn testimony as to the comfort and peace their faith in Jesus had always given, and in those meetings many a rough man who before had been indifferent alike to bullet and prayer, melted into tears at the singing of some hymn familiar when rocked in their mothers arms long ago. Through music and prayers many were converted, and through books and home-letters were sustained in the better life they had began to lead in illness and pain. There was a mutual agreement between the Picket Guards on each side, not to fire however near these meetings might be to their beat, and to their honor none were disturbed.

His intimate comrades were Sergeants Lombard, Clark and Nevins.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Daniel K. Mc Farland

Date January 24. 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Histogian

We certify that Comrade D. K. Mc Farland. joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts October 10. 1892 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonel.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rufus P. Glass

Who was born the Fifteenth day of July A.D. 1843 in Bowdoinham County of Sagadahoc State of Maine.

In 1862 on the 6th of August Comrade Glass enlisted in Company F. 19th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, as a Private. He was discharged on the 12th of June 1865 at Augusta, Me. The first and second engagements were those of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the latter General Hooker had led the Union Army across the Rappahannock keeping north of Fredericksburg and then came within ten miles of Richmond. Here he was met by Lee and one of our greatest battles were fought near a little village called Chancellorsville. But it resulted in driving our men back across the river with heavy losses. Yet a sadder loss than all came to the Rebels in the death of the brave "Stone-Wall Jackson". Comrade Glass was wounded in the left arm Feb. 22, 1864 by Lieutenant Bosine who had charge of Belle Isle. He was made prisoner by Col. Mosely July 26, 1863, near Harrington, Va and kept in Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Millen, Savannah, Thomasville and Blackshier from July 26, 1863 to April 14, 1865. About the 8th of April 1865 he left the Andersonville prisons and started for Vicksburg, Miss. where he arrived on foot the 14th, more dead than alive, nearly naked, starved, and hardly able to stand on his feet. To escape alive from such horrors would well seem the most important event in his memory suffering enough for ten men.

His intimate comrades, were Frank Adams, W. A. Wood, E. H. Adams, A. M. Coler, S. Adams, F. M. Leavitt, J. O. Stevens and S. A. Hellington.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Rufus P. Glass.

Date January 19, 1894. Signed Wm. McComey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Rufus P. Glass. joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts November 14, 1892 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Corporal.

A. C. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Joseph Hersey Bird

Who was born the Sixth day of February A.D. 1834 in Boston County of Suffolk State of Mass.

Comrade Bird Enlisted Sept 17 1862 as Private in Company F 45th Mass. Volunteers at Readville, and on the 30th of the same month was promoted to Sergeant, which rank he held at time of his discharge July 17th 1863 at Readville, Mass. His enlistment was for one year, and he did not re-enter the Army. Though so short, his service was very eventful. Beginning at Kingston, N. C. he took active part in Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Dover Cross Roads and Trenton.

During May 1863 Comrade Bird was kept for a short time in the Camp Asbury Hospital at Newberne, N. C.

His intimate comrades were Sergeant Homer Rogers, Lieut Sam. C. Ellis, Jefferson Chenery and Samuel F. Draper.

He says the most valuable service he rendered, was in destroying the bridge at Goldsboro cutting off supplies from Charleston, and destroying supplies at Trenton. This was during the War, but his most important service was required before the Rebellion broke out. During 1854 and 1855 he was in Leavenworth, Kansas and saw more real work and hand to hand encounters there in North Carolina. He belonged to a Company of Minute Men, who had to fight for their lives at all hours of the night. Comrade Bird witnessed the murder of Brown at Big Strange Creek, and was chased three days and nights by the Kickapoo Rangers. He was called before the investigating committee of Congress, and in his opinion this Kansas trouble was what really led to the War of the Rebellion.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Joseph Hersey Bird

Date January 17, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Joseph Hersey Bird Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts March 13, 1893 Held Offices of J. V. C.

James P. Hood, Copyist.

A. E. Dana, Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers, Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Edward F. Butters

Who was born the Twenty-eighth day of May A.D. 1843 in Brookline County of Suffolk State of Mass.

Comrade Butters entered service on the 15th of Sept. enlisting at Newton, Mass. as a Private in Company D. 45 Mass. Vol. Infantry. He was discharged at the end of his first term on July 7, 1863 but re-enlisted. On July 16, 1864 he was transferred to the 6th Mass. and was finally mustered out at Readville, Mass, on the 24th of October, 1864 because his term of service had expired.

His first battle was at Kingston, N. C. Dec. 11, 1862 then he next took part in the engagement at Whitehall, lastly in the Battle of Goldsboro; the last two being the most important events in his career.

Much suffering was occasioned at this time throughout the North, owing to the inability of the Government Revenue to meet the enormous expenses incurred by the Army and Navy. In 1862 Greenbacks were made a legal tender, and until 1879 the governmental expenses were paid out of this paper money; however much it had deteriorated it must be accepted. Banks were not allowed to issue currency without deposits of larger bonds at the Capital. Affairs of all kinds were crippled by this financial distress. Amusing stories are known to every one of carrying a cart-load of bills, and returning with its purchasing value in the pockets and hands.

Comrade Butters intimate Comrades were George Stevens, James A. Marden and W. M. Fisher.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Edward F. Butters

Date February 12, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Edward F. Butters Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts 1894 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Copyist.

A. C. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade William H. Wright.

Who was born the Seventh day of December A.D. 1837 in Leeds County of Yorkshire State of England

He enlisted July 5, 1861 as a Private in Company K. 14th. Reg. Mass. Vol. Infantry. On the 8th of July 1864 his regiment, which reorganized as Heavy Artillery two years before, returned and he was then discharged because of expiration of his term of service.

Being with the Army of the Potomac, he saw much sharp fighting, and took part in all the campaigns between his two dates. He fought in many battles, and considers the Second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, and Cold Harbor about as important as any. While fighting in front of Petersburg he recived a severe shot-wound in the head. He was sent to Heywood Hospital District Columbia where his wound was healed, and his discharge was taken out.

The value of our hospitals can never be overestimated in spite of the criticisms of the public press at the time. Our people at home formed many associations such as the Sanitary Commission to look out for the mental, moral and physical comfort of our soldiers. It was these Associations that built hospitals sent medicines, food, books and hired care of every needed kind for our sick and wounded. Immense fairs were held all over the country to raise money to support the Commissions.

New York City Fair netted $1,200,000, Philadelphia $1,080,000 and Brooklyn $400,000.

Comrade Wright's intimate comrades were Frank Harmon, William H. Merrill, and F. W. Gardiner.

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe William H. Wright

Date March 19, 1894 Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade William H. Wright. Joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts April 23, 1894 Held Offices of

James P. Wood Colonist.

A. E. Dana. Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers. Commander.

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Francis Cook

Who was born the Seventh day of February A.D. 1832 in Montreal County of State of Canada

Comrade Cook entered service from Boston on Nov 26, 1860 as ordinary Seaman on the Sloop of War, Macedonia, Gun-Boat Kennebec, Frigate Colorado also the Katahdin Gun-boat. On Feb. 1861 he was made Stiller's-Cook which position he held at time of his discharge from Portsmouth N. H. his enlistment expiring Feb. 10, 1864.

His first battles occurred at Fort Jackson and St. Philip April 18, to the 25th, 1862 followed by Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

Augustus H. Flurry, James Ford and Nathaniel Sweet were his most intimate comrades.

The taking of New Orleans and previous campaign were the greatest events of his service, but one of the most daring exploits, was the unlocking of the chains across the river near Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Here is his own version of the affair: "What prevented our vessels from going up the river, were the heavy chain cables under water. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to destroy or unlock them. Finally a deserter from the enemy, named Taylor, offered to unshackle the chains, and on the night of the 23rd we took a steam launch, and after two hours hard work under his direction, we succeeded in separating every cable across the river thus freeing the way for our general advance next day. Throughout the operation we were subjected to a heavy fire from the forts and all the water batteries. Fortunately all the shots were aimed too high to injure. For his service Taylor received five hundred dollars, and a commission as Lieut in the Regular Army. I was on the Gun-Boat Katahdin under Lieut. Preble, 6 guns, and took part in the whole engagement. Our vessels were covered with boughs of trees so that at a little distance they could not be told from the back ground of forest. On the morning of the 15th bombarding began and hardly stopped till the final engagement on the 25th. Combine all the thunder and lightning you ever saw or heard, to get a faint idear of this battle! Then think— Continued on page 177

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe Francis Cook

Date October 13, 1894. Signed Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

We certify that Comrade Francis Cook joined Franklin Post No. 60 Department of Massachusetts May 14, 1884 Held Offices of

James P. Hood Corporal.

A. E. Dana Adjutant. Rudolph Sommers Commander.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade

Who was born the *day of* *A.D. 18* *in*

County of *State of*

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date *Signed*

We certify that Comrade *Joined*

Post No. *Department of* *18* *Held Offices of*

Adjutant. *Commander.*

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade _____

Who was born the _____ *day of* _____ *A. D. 18* ___ *in the County of* _____ *State of* _____

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date _____ *Signed* _____

We certify that Comrade _____ *Joined* _____

Post No. _____ *Department of* _____ *18* ___ *Held Offices of*

_____ *Adjutant.* _____ *Commander.*

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade _____

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date _____ Signed _____

We certify that Comrade _____ Joined _____

Post No. ____ Department of _____ 18__ Held Offices of

Adjutant. Commander.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade

Who was born the day of A.D. 18 in

County of State of

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date Signed

We certify that Comrade Joined

Post No. Department of 18 Held Offices of

Adjutant. Commander.

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade _____

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date _____ Signed _____

We certify that Comrade _____ Joined _____

Post No. _____ Department of _____ 18__ Held Offices of

_____ _____

Adjutant. Commander.

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade

Who was born the *day of* *A.D. 18* *in*

County of *State of*

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date *Signed*

We certify that Comrade *Joined*

Post No. *Department of* *18* *Held Offices of*

Adjutant. *Commander.*

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade

Who was born the *day of* *A.D. 18* *in*

County of *State of*

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date *Signed*

We certify that Comrade *Joined*

Post No. *Department of* *18* *Held Offices of*

Adjutant. *Commander.*

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1861. 1865.

HEADQUARTERS

FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade _____

Who was born the _____ *day of* _____ *A.D. 18* ___ *in the County of* _____ *State of* _____

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

Date _____ *Signed* _____

We certify that Comrade _____ *Joined* _____ *18* ___ *Held Offices of Post No.* _____ *Department of* _____

Adjutant. *Commander.*

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade _____

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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Adjutant. Commander.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Marshall Summer Wade Continued from page 80.

Who was born the day of A.D. 18 in

County of State of

to be travelling backward. In advancing the course lay on a road near the railroad, and directly to the south end of Marys Heights. After noticing these facts the next thing Comrade Wade remembers, was of finding himself prone on the ground his rifle several feet away and his regiment out of sight. He started to rise but discovered his foot was bleeding badly, so he tied his handkerchief tightly around the leg, and with his ramrod twisted the knot till the bleeding stopped. As it was necessary to get off the field in order to obtain help he began crawling on all fours toward the railroad, wondering how he should ever get over the high board fence that separated it from the field. At this moment a solid shot whistled over his head, and smashed a hole in the fence large enough for a team to drive through. He crawled slowly through the opening, only to fall into a deep ditch running along the tracked grade above. The fall gave sharp pain, and he felt his strength leaving. His bayonet and gun, which had made his exertions more painful, now proved valuable in cutting and digging holes in the clay sides of the ditch, by which he finally climbed out, but lay completely exhausted at the top. Some men found him and took him to Trinity Hospital where he remained three months. His nurse, Miss Anny M. Bradley, begged the surgeons to spare his foot which they most unwillingly did. Words cannot express the depth of gratitude Comrade Wade has always felt for his nurses intercession. He died January 7, 1889.

Marshall Summer Wade.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Warren Putman—Continued from page 104.

Who was born the day of A.D. 18 in

County of State of

where I was captured but a short time before, so I knew somewhat of the ground. Watching my chance, I made my escape but remained within the enemy's lines two weeks. I travelled by night only, and kept concealed in the woods, taking by necessity a lengthly, round about way to avoid the Rebel Pickets and Scouting parties.

Unable to go to houses for fear of detection or betrayal, all I had to eat was such wild fruit as grew in the forest and borders, chiefly persimmons which were quite plenty at that time of the year. When at last I reached our camp, I looked more like a skeleton than a person. Such tales read like a story, as they say, and arouse both our pity and our praise!

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. Warren Putman.

James P. Hood, Copyist.

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 116

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

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was hastily leaving Harrison's Landing to go to General Pope's aid. Barracks were being erected here for the men who were unable to march. It was all so novel to me, and things were in such a chaotic state, that they are still fresh in my memory. Before the buildings were ready for occupancy, a swarm of soldiers, weak and worn out by the long campaign on the Peninsula, arrived to be cared for. My orders were to report to the Sergeant in charge for duty, but not finding him there I felt somewhat doubtful as to my authority, and how most promptly to reduce this confusion to order, giving relief to the suffering with the scanty means at hand. Soon, however, with the prompt and efficient aid of members of the Sanitary Commission and others present, I had those most in need of medical attention, placed in comfortable beds, put up in the only building whose roof was able to protect them at all from the rain. Even before this had been fully accomplished, a powerful shower had come up, and although short, had kept attendants busy removing patients from reach of the leakages. Those not thus provided for, sought shelter in tents or such buildings as were at hand. In consequence of an unexpected order for the army to move immediately to the aid of Gen. Pope, the Supply Department had to put forth all possible effort for those leaving, and therefore could not so promptly attend to those who had to stay behind. Without the prompt aid of the Sanitary Commission no doubt some would have temporarily suffered. They not only gave personal aid, but supplied from there own stores food suitable for the sick. As it was very hot and dry, there was great demand by the sick for good drinking water. The only water near was got from "Tyler's Well," so called I suppose, because on a place owned by ex-President Tyler. The water in it had a large admixture of mother earth, some of which, unavoidably must be swallowed, unless given a long time to settle. When it became so scarce as to render it very unpalatable, I tried to remedy this pressing need. Remember to— Continued on page 158

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 157.

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

have seen at Fortress Monroe, the day previous, a load of ice, and therefore surmised at the conclusion, that the Government had some in store near there, and I at once resolved to exercise my Yankee wits to secure some without the delay usual to red-tape-methods. On making verbal application to the proper officer, I was told as I expected, to send in a written requisition for it. I told him I was informally in charge and had no regulation blanks, earnestly set forth the pressing needs for it, and expressed my opinion that it was cruel to let sick Soldiers suffer in consequence. The officer curtly said, "send down a team and you shall have some." The thirsty Soldiers soon had the benefit of it, and expressed so much pleasure and gratitude, that I always enjoy the recollection.

From what I saw at this time of the Commission Department, I am of the opinion that it was one of the most efficient organizations ever devised for the relief of suffering as occassioned by War.

Soon after a part of the Army, under Mc. Clellan, had passed through Alexandria, Va. on its way to join Gen. Pope's command, I was on duty at "Convalescent Camp" near there, and heard much of the soldiers alleged abusive treatment of the negroes of that place. It was a common assertion, in and out of Camp, that they were stoned by them as they marched along the streets, and that some died of their injuries. I was led to think, from what I saw and heard after joining my regiment, that there was at least some foundation for these allegations. It was not unusual at this time, to hear Officers, as well as Privates, assert that they were not going to fight for the "d— niggers", and I often saw Soldiers on the march cast stones at the negro teamsters of a passing wagon-train, and have heard them shout abusive, insulting language after them. As this ill feeling soon passed away in a great measure, after seeing more of them, and having a better opportunity to judge of their ability — Continued on page 159

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 158

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

and faithfulness to the Union Cause, I was led to believe existing prejudice must have been largely due to the persistent refusal of Gen. Mc. Clellan, as well as many other officers in high command, to harbor the fugitive slaves entering his lines for protection and safety from recapture. The Army had not arrived apparently, at this time, to the conclusion so general among civilians that slavery was the real cause of the war, and therefore that the escaped and freed slaves should be received, and their services utilized in aid of the Army. But the feeling seemed quite general with the soldiers, that they were such a set of ignorant, lying, thievish and cowardly beings, that they could be of no possible use in military service except as servants to the officers. But even for such employment most were prejudiced against them, believing they would desert them during battle when most needed, which subsequent trial proved to be quite groundless. Not sharing this feeling, I hired one, the first darkey I think, that had been brought into the regiment. Very shortly after, and officer complained to the Colonel, that some one had stolen goods from his tent. As my Quarters were nearest, it was concluded at once, that the culprit must be my colored boy 'Bob' and consequently he was notified to appear before the officer. I quietly investigated meanwhile, and satisfied myself as to the identity of the thief. When the time came I appeared with 'Bob' and heard his story of denial. I then asked the privilege of stating what I had learned about the matter, which so conclusively fixed the guilt upon the Colonels own pet Yankee servant from Boston, that the accused was at once discharged, no further action being taken as far as I know.

Late in the fall of 1862 while at the front in Va. I was sent to Washington by rail, in charge of the sick in my division not able to march. On my return I was obliged to ride on a 'Wood Train' which was made up of open platform cars, for the purpose of bringing in — Continued on page 160

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 159

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

wood from the country. On the train were some forty or fifty 'Contrabands' as the escaped slaves were sometimes called, under charge of a white overseer and two assistants. When lunch time came, they invited me to share it with them. While in familiar conversation, I took occasion to draw out their opinions as to their charges by saying I supposed they were such lazy worthless fellows that it required great patience and constant watchfulness to get any thing accomplished. "By no means, Sir," they somewhat resentfully replied, and the overseer went on to say that he had charge of men of all nationalities in building railroads and various kinds of work and that he would turn out this gang of men as equals of any of them for willingness, efficiency, and the least given to being eye servants. Their daring deeds in protecting and aiding so many of our escaping prisoners from "Southern Hells," and their bravery as Soldiers on many a battle field, forms a chapter in history that in my opinion will redound to their honor, commanding the sympathy and respect of future generations.

My observations both in camp and field, were such as to convince me that intoxicating liquors were so freely used, particularly by those in command, no doubt but for the reason that officers could more readily procure it, as to be of serious detriment to the efficiency of our Armies. Even when not used to the degree of intoxication, I have no reason to think, from my own observations or the opinions of others who had the best of opportunities of judging, that liquor imparted any real courage in time of battle, not even to those using it who were constitutionally cowards. Indeed there is much reason to believe, it often tended to produce rashness in men possessing courage to a high degree. Had it proved however, a perfect panacea for cowardice, it could have well been dispensed with, as there is no question in my mind, but that it was the very rare exception in the quiet multitudes of brave officers. — Continued on page 161

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

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Comrade George King — Continued from page 160

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

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leading our equally brave followers. Usually officers in command of regiments selected for their adjutants, young lieutenants of good ability and pleasing address. As the aid frequently had to fill the Colonels place in his social relations with fellow officers, it was perhaps only natural that they should have become more generally addicted to its use, than others of this class. I call to mind, several, whose sad death was doubtless greatly hastened, if not caused by it.

The winter of '63 and '64 found the Army of the Potomac encamped near Brandy Station, Va. with several 'old Virginia families' within our lines. One day, when riding with several ladies visiting our camp we called on one of them for a drink of water, which was not only politely furnished, but also a cordial invitation given to dine with them on a set day, which we accepted. The family consisted of an old lady with a son and daughter. We afterwards learned, that she had two sons in the Rebel Army, and had been the owner of several slaves. Their deportment and treatment of us were such as to fully sustain the refutation of Virginian hospitality. The surroundings and furnishings of the house indicated a considerable degree of wealth, and we were not a little surprised, when asking for pen and paper to write a note, to be told such things were not among their possessions. This in connection with their uncouth language and ignorance displayed in conversation, led us to believe that the ownership of slaves ranked higher than education as a qualification necessary to be classed among the first families of Virginia. Once only did I witness an ebullition of temper by a southern woman, and that was a perfect cyclone. This occurred while on a march in an unfrequented road. suddenly from the front door of a small cottage standing near the street, appeared a woman with red and dishevelled hair who waved her arms in the air and poured forth such a volley of epithets as — Continued on page 162

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Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

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for a moment to fairly daze the soldiers. But they soon rallied and responded with, "Go it old Rivers, we'll hold your bonnet!!" and the like.

By reason of having been in charge of our sick and wounded in a Rebel Prison Hospital at Petersburg, Va. and also an inmate of Libby Prison near the close of the war, I had specially good opportunities to observe the condition of the Confederates. On the day of the Battle of Fort Steadman when I was captured, I particularly noticed the ambulances, and I do not remember to have seen one of that large number, but what was drawn by a poor thin mule, having a harness of many parts composed of old ropes, while clothes lines predominated for reins. One day as a negro was washing blood and dirt from a wounded soldier brought in, I noticed he had a very small piece of soap, and I asked for more. He said it was the daily supply for the ward. As there was some thirty or forty on my side, I asked the reason for such scanty supply, getting the answer "cause soaps powerful skase." From what I could see this answer might appropriately be applied to every thing. On witnessing such destitution so patiently and heroically endured by the southern people, also the bravery of their Army for four years, I could but feel they were worthy of a better cause to contend for.

At Libby Prison the greediness of those on duty served us a good turn. At that time through the Ward-Master, we were allowed to eke out our rations by purchasing food outside. When we entered we were told by that notoriously cruel officer in charge, Major Turner, that if we gave up our personal possessions voluntarily, they should be returned when we left; but if on searching, things were found they were to be confiscated. But the searcher having an understanding with the Ward-Master to share the profits of our purchases, was careful not to find much. It was a prison officer who offered greenbacks in payment for purchases. — Continued on page 163

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Comrade George King — Continued from page 162

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

notwithstanding they were so highly prized that each day the Ward-Master consented to receive them, twenty to one, in exchange for Confederate notes, and in turn take them for food delivered the day following, an arrangement very profitable to him and agreeable to us.

Many jokes and amusing incidents were told around the evening Camp-fires Similar to that related by C. C. Coffin in his "Four Years of Fighting," where the Dutch sutler sold lager beer from the front of his tent and a sly soldier under sold it from a tap at the other end of the barrel. But I will relate only those which I saw or can personally vouch for as true. One evening, after a long weary march, our Regiment came to a halt for the night with the 11th Mass. which was in our Brigade on the left of us. Soon the Chaplain of that Regiment, who was rather noted for securing good rations on the march, passed front of us with several chickens dangling from his horses saddle. Most of our officers were lolling in a group on the ground, waiting for further orders. All at once one of them shouted "Jack! Jack!" By the way, Jack belonged to the Pioneer Department, and was a very sly, shrewd fellow, of rather lax morals. He quickley appeared, and the officer said: "dont you see," at the same time indicating the passing chaplain, "that the 11th. are to have chickens for breakfast; and dont you think we deserve as good fare as they?" Jack said, "all right, Sir," and left with a graceful salute. It was noticed that broiled chickens were on the bill of fare at the officer's mess table the next morning. Frequent remarks were made as to their tenderness and fine flavor, and the cook was congratulated on being able to furnish a rare treat, but no one ventured to ask where he got them.

One winter several New York Regiments were located near our Camp, and their Commissary Department seemed to be a favorite resort for the purchase of whiskey. The nearest approach to it from — Continued on page 164

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OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 163

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

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our camp was a narrow path cut through the foot of a very steep hill extending for some distance down to an expanse of spongy water, just beyond which was a small stream used for watering the horses and mules. For two or three rods along the side of this path at our place, the clayey soil had become so mixed with the water by the treading of the animals, that it had become a deep bed of mortar, rendering it impossible to leave the path on that side, without going knee deep into it. Now it was along this narrow way, that one of the members of the Pioneer Corps to which this Jack I mentioned, belonged, frequently passed after dark, having over his shoulder a number of borrowed canteens slung, and in his pocket an order from some accommodating officer for the purchase of whiskey. Whiskey was a contraband article, for sale to private soldiers, and although no doubt the officer ordering such to get illicit drink, received some reward for his favors, the larger part purchased, was for distribution among the boon companions of the buyer. Now Jack was fond of fun as well as whiskey, so one very dark evening, after his comrade had left on one of his purchasing trips, he donned some shoulder straps, and in company with two companions, proceeded to intercept his unsuspecting comrade before he should arrive at the narrow part of the cart way on his return. At his approach, they ordered him to halt; the pretended officer asked the reason of his being there at that late hour, and what he was carrying. His reply was, I am on my way to camp with drinking water. The guard was ordered to advance and examine. After a smell and liberal taste from several canteens, they pronounced it whiskey. The officer announced it as confiscated and ordered him under arrest. As he marched along between the two guards, the officer kept a number of paces ahead and when they drew near the place where the thick mud came up to the cart way one of the guard whispered, when I give you a nudge in the back, rush to the right — Continued on page 165

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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Comrade George King — Continued from page 164

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if you wish to escape, and if I am ordered to fire I'll raise my gun so as not to hit you." The wretch did as he was told, with the result of falling and floundering in the mud, till he was literally covered from head to foot with it. The others proceeded hastily to camp and when he arrived expressed great commiseration for his loss and woe-plight. One companion was so moved with pity, that he started out to find a little whiskey for him and of course was successful. For the next few days it was so liberally used by his comrades, that he began to mistrust he had been duped. They finally owned up, made it all right with him, and encouraged him to render his trips, which I have no fear but he did many times.

In May 1864 my regiment which had been reduced to less than five hundred men, by losses in the many battles it had engaged in, was on its return from a furlough to join the Army of the Potomac which was fighting its way "on to Richmond" and was then near Cold Harbor, Va. On our arrival at Alexandria, we, with others, were placed under the command of a Brigadier General with orders to march over the intervening country to our destruction. As we were to pass through the enemy's territory at a considerable distance to the left of the main route of the Army, the General was warned to take every precaution to guard against any sudden attack of the Rebel Cavalry. All being aware of our supposed danger in this respect, every one felt such an unusual anxiety, that the imagination could easily supply an occasion for alarm. As each carried his own rations there was no need for a supply train, but a small supply of medical stores was carried by two mules in tin panniers one of which was placed on either side and held by a broad strap over his back and also secured by a girth underneath. They had several times made decided demonstrations of dislike to such arrangements especially when the load was being put on. But this was only known — Continued on page 166

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Comrade George King — Continued from page 165

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

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to the drivers and their companions, their place in the column being at the rear end. One day after a long, fatiguing march, we came to a halt at noon in an open plain while we partook of our coffee and hard-tack. After our frugal repast many of us threw ourselves on the ground for a nap. Scarcely had we become unconscious in blissful slumber before we were aroused by the loud cry, "Here they come! Here they come!!" We sprang to our feet in wild terror, expecting to behold a squad of Rebels charging down upon us. But our fears were soon changed to loud laughter on seeing a mule coming down the line with heels high in air and the medicines from the haversacks indiscriminately distributed right and left. Truth compels me to confess that for the moment I felt more fright than at any time in the Army, notwithstanding I was at one time in the midst of an advancing Rebel line of battle in action with shot and shell flying in every direction. But in the latter case my senses were fully awake so that I could more deliberately consider my situation and so control my sense of fear. My personal experience in the former case has ever made it easier for me to account for and excuse the frantic panic of the 11th. Corps witnessed by me at the Battle of Chancellorsville. When I remember the cool unflinching courage displayed by them subsequently at the Battle of Gettysburg holding the Cemetery under the concentrated fire of one hundred and fifty Rebel guns dealing death and destruction in their midst while they were quietly awaiting the advance of the famous Picket Charge, I can but believe that what seemed disgraceful conduct on their part at Chancellorsville was in the main only the legitimate result of the sudden, and wholly unexpected manner of the attack made upon them. On our march at this time we passed through Bowling Green, Va., which was a small village with its houses scattered along a single street. — Continued on page 167

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Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

Nearly in the center was a nice residence occupied by a physician. Near was an office well-stocked with medicines for a large country practice. On entering I found the doctor in, and every thing in a disorderly condition indicating that some of the lawless soldiers had been there previously. In the middle of the floor a barrel of wheat had been emptied and bottles and packages of medicines were scattered around in confusion. While we sat there talking, a soldier came in, with the evident intention of helping himself to some wheat, remarking that he wanted to feed his horses. The doctor remarked with an apparent solicitude, that he could not guarantee the flour harmless as he knew there were some poisonous medicines among his upset stock. The suggestion was effectual, as the soldier left minus the wheat. It was quite evident that the unceremonious methods of entering and using his property was not to the doctors liking when we were alone, he freely expressed his opinion as to what he had supposed were the established customs of "Armies of Civilized Nations" as to using the property of non-combatants. He asserted that in European countries, when an invading Army took necessary supply for their own use that each paid for his supply at the time, or receipted a bill, by an accounting officer, so that the owner could present his claim at a future time. I replied that I had very little knowledge of Army customs in these respects, except what I had learned during the present contest. I emphatically reminded him that Gen Lee's Army, had repeatedly taken from the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania an immense amount of forage, multitudes of cattle and horses, etc. for their own use without even the verbal promise of future pay. Not only this, but they had demanded and received large sums of money from peaceful citizens under threat of destroying their cities by fire. But "worse than all," I continued, "your Government has deliberately and designedly subjected prisoners taken in battle, to a treatment hardly less cruel than is resorted to by the most savage — Continued on page 168

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

Date _____ Signed _____

We certify that Comrade _____ Joined _____

Post No. _____ Department of _____ 18__ Held Offices of

_____

_____

_____

Adjutant. Commander.

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FRANKLIN POST NO. 60,

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 167

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

nations!" Just then I heard the command, "Fall in," so I left him to his own reflections.

Every department of the Union Army has probably been more or less unfavorably criticised by the public, but none more so perhaps than the medical. There seemed to be quite a general impression that the wounded often lost their limbs, if not their lives, from useless and unskillful operations. That there were many incompetent surgeons in the military service, admits of no doubt, but my observation leads me to think that their duties were largely confined to dressing wounds temporarily, or assisting those whose skill was undoubted, and that they were seldom or never allowed to perform any but the simplest of operations. This unfavorable impression may have had some foundation in the early part of the war, before the Medical Department had become thoroughly systematized. But I am more inclined to think it arose mainly from the fact, that the unfavorable condition of the wounded on a battle-field, did not admit of the same degree of conservative surgery that is possible in civil cases. It might reasonably happen that a wounded soldier had been operated on in the field of battle, who had to be at once transported a long distance over rough roads, might have had a limb amputated, which could have been saved under other circumstances. I can readily believe, that when such soldiers returned home, their family physicians, who through sympathy and lack of knowledge of the circumstances, might express an unfavorable opinion which would prejudice the surrounding community unjustly. The very nature of the regulations governing surgeons, when I entered service in August 1862, would seem to almost preclude the possibility of the exercise of unskilled surgery. Every Army had its Surgeon-in-Chief, having Headquarters with the Commanding General, so that he could receive and be guided by his advice in case of impending battle, and so be better able to make all possible arrangements for the care of the — Continued on page 169

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King — Continued from page 168

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

wounded. There were also Corps, Division, Brigade and Regimental Surgeons, whose duties were defined by him; by a special order issued preceded each battle, three surgeons having the best reputation for skill, were selected and appointed as Operating-Surgeon, to perform all difficult and important operations. Each of these had three Assistant-Surgeons assigned to his aid, subject to his orders, so that when necessary he could designate the one most suitable to take his place. During battle the Division and Brigade Surgeons came around to advise and inspect the work while the surgeons were operating. Even when the Army was on the march or encamped, the Regimental Surgeons were not allowed to operate in several cases without first reporting to his superior, and receiving his consent. Under such stringent regulations, many Regimental Surgeons passed through a long term of service, without having performed, or even assisted in any important operation.

It would be impossible for any one not an eyewitness, to realize the amount of work to be performed by surgeons at some of the great battles of the Rebellion. At one time during the battle of Gettysburg, I remember to have seen over three thousand severely wounded soldiers lying on the green-sward, near one of the field hospitals, awaiting their turn for operation. Under such pressing circumstances, I think it could not be considered strange if some cases did not receive that deliberation and consideration so desirable in cases of that nature. But I have never heard it questioned, in or out of the Army, that the surgeons, on such occasions, did not do all possible for the sufferers under their charge. At Gettysburg I was detailed to operate at the Corps Hospital.

At one time the medical stores of the 9th. Corps was sent to City Point, Va. in a barge which sprung a leak and sank in the harbor. I received, with two other surgeons of the Corps, an appointment to appraise the damages and report to the Corps' Medical Superintendent. Our report was accepted. As I was on leave of absence granted me by — Continued on page 170

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade George King – Concluded – from page 169

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

reason of having returned to the loyal states as a prisoner of war previous to my discharge, the following copies from official documents, will explain the reason of my discharge, on account of my services being no longer needed."

War Department.

General Order.
No. 82

Adjutant Generals Office.
Washington May 6. 1865.

By direction of the President, all Company and Staff Officers of Volunteer Regiments, absent from their comrades — by virtue of leave of absence granted them on their return to loyal states as Prisoners of War, will be honorably mustered out of the services of the United States, of date the fifteenth (15th) instant.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D Townsend.
Assistant Adjutant General.

and under a Special Order from the same, number 232 - on May 16, under the provisions of General Order No. 79 - Surgeon George King, 29th. Mass. Vol. was mustered out of the services of the United States to take effect May 15, 1865 on account of his services being no longer required.

(Signed as above order)

Wm. M. Comey Historian. George King.

James P. Hood. Copyist.

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Woodbury N. Mace — Continued from page 118

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____

County of _____ State of _____

own company suffered by shooting David Locke of Co. E killed and George Taylor, Henry M. Caswell, David Curry, Thomas Green, John Harmon and James Mac Entire wounded among the men, while among the officers of the 13th Captain Forbush of Company F and Lieut. C. R. Thompson were killed outright, and Col. A. F. Stevens H. J. Ladd, Maj. Smith, Lieut. Wheeler, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Saunders and Lieut. Hall were wounded the first two very severely.

Our men held the works without opposition until 2 P.M. of the 30th. Comrade Mace had just been to City Point with the remains of Capt. Forbush and Lieut. Thompson by order of General Stannard, and had just returned when "the Johnnies" under command of Lee himself, charged their lines. After two unsuccessful assaults they were obliged to retire with a loss of five hundred in killed or wounded left on the field our loss in the regiment was about twenty. A. B. F. Hentworth, Charles H. Randall and James Winter were seriously wounded and Charles Powell and Peter Mitchell receiving slight wounds.

Our Comrade was in the ditch outside the fort attending to the wounded in his company, when a white regiment of the 8th. North Carolina rebels, came in and gave themselves up. As they marched by the ditch they were fired upon by their own men causing a panic among them, so that they jumped into the ditch, alighting on Capt. Benton's back inflicting injuries.

In all, our Brigade took about six hundred prisoners.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. Woodbury N. Mace.

James P. Hood. Co. Fyn't.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade James O. Richardson Continued from page 119

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

rivers, arrived on the last of the Seven Days' Fight, in time for Malvern Hill. During their months stay at Harrison's Landing, they were surprised at midnight by the enemy who shelled at the camp, killing many.

But it was the Second Bull Run that seemed the most important, for Comrade Richardson's companions at either side were killed, while he escaped with only an elbow wound. But 53% of the entire regiment was lost, among them three Color Bearers, one of whom, Alex. Spinney, was a member of this Post. Now our Comrade had become so exhausted by disease and fatigue, that he was sent to the rear afterwards to the various hospitals as recorded.

It is an interesting instance of how patriotism runs in families to know that of the five brothers living at the time of the war in Comrade Richardsons home, all went to war except one who was too young. The father also tried to enlist for service, but was rejected on account of his old age.

James O. Richardson.

Wm. M. Conuy, Historian.

James P. Hood. Copyist.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rupert James Chute — Continued from page 123

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in _____ County of _____ State of _____

Colonel John Kurtz, our Regiment was a Splendid Corps. In its march from the boat-landing in N.Y. to the barracks in City Hall Park I remember we aroused much enthusiasm on the way. I had the honor of carrying the Captain's carbine a present from his friends, and we two — the gun and the boy made a combination that aroused not a little curious attention from the crowd. After a couple of days in the lively barracks we went in sections by rail and boat to Annapolis, Md. being quartered there in the Naval Academy Barracks, going into camp the next day near what was called the 'Junction'. Some of us went in a Government Transport from Perryville, N.J. and the sail on the Chesapeake Bay was a novelty to most of the soldiers. All enjoyed the trip, especially when the ration of pea-soup was served in the dippers at midday.

Many and varied were the incidents of camp-life at the Junction. We observed Thanksgiving Day. My Captain and his Lieutenants Russell and Goodwin had a turkey dinner which was cooked at a plantation near by and brought over by a couple of colored brethren with great ceremony. The arrival of the 24th Regiment, which went into camp in a large adjoining field, was a pleasant occasion. This Regiment was headed by Gilmore's magnificent band and made a showy appearance as it marched up the road on the west side of our camp. The greetings were hearty and spontaneous, and the hospitalities of Camp John A. Andrew were extended generously to the new comers that day. Shortly after their arrival, other regiments of the divisions came along and gave brigade and division drills, at which the Generals were present. I was glad of every opportunity that offered to learn the manual of arms, bayonet exercises and field tactics. I was ambitious to know all, as I expected later on to enlist, so I practiced the drummer's calls with two sticks, until I had the rolls and flam-a-diddles at my command. Boxes from home were the especial delight — Continued on page 174

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe _____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rupert James Chute — Continued from page 173

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

of the soldiers I had one sent me, a small one, but, oh, how precious! Such an arrival was an occasion with its recipient, and if he were big hearted, others of his mess were sure to be included. No one can possibly imagine how delicious seemed the pies, cakes, doughnuts and other goodies sent in those boxes by the dear ones at home. One must experience such things to appreciate them. Daniel H. Johnson of Salem, a fine officer, popular with all, was Sergeant Major of the 23rd Regiment. At Annapolis, one night in camp it was noised about that 'Dan' Johnson had received a box from home; not an ordinary affair, but a big box quite like a large shoe case. Moved by a common impulse, the Salem men from all the companies drifted over to Johnson's quarters, and began to crowd in his little six-by-ten tent. Dan gave us a great welcome, and stood on what was supposed to be that box, to do the honors of the occasion. The visitors crowded in till the tent was about wrecked; the box was not opened, greatly to the disapointment of the boys, who at last returned to their quarters, giving warning they would call again. Visions of all the delicacies that box must contain, worried us till the next day, when we learned that the expected box was not in the tent after all, but was ten miles away from the city. Dan often joked about the extraordinary capacity of his tent. In the early part of 1861 the tents were supposed to hold from fifteen to eighteen men, but about three times that number surely must have jammed themselves into the Sergeant Major's marquee that night.

My experience at the front terminated just before our regiment was ordered to Roanoke Island. Exposure and excitement brought on an illness akin to brain fever, and I was sent home in charge of Captain Asa Christian of Company B. My home coming was on a wintry morning in January or February of 1862 the exact date having slipped from my memory. I was left at Salem to finish the journey alone to — Continued on page 175

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rupert James Chute — Continued from page 174

Who was born the ____ day of ____ A.D. 18__ in

County of ____ State of ____

my home in Peabody. I rode up in an old stage-coach, and about 7 o'clock reached our street. My sisters Alice and Anna were very proud of their soldier brother, as they called me, and as I came up the street they rushed with cries of joy to meet me, father and mother were closely following. The news were spread abroad, and before night fall the house was besieged with my young school-mates, who could hardly believe it was there old play-mate back again. The loving care from home ones under the directions of our doctor soon restored my health.

In July 1862 the longed for chance to enlist came, and I enrolled as drummer boy in Company B. 7th Regiment M. V. M. Salem Mechanics Light Infantry. The same day I was mustered into service the company being sent to do garrison duty at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. As we waited there for orders, I felt supremely contented.

There were many prisoners at the time in the fort many of them state prisoners one of whom a Doctor Mc Gill of Baltimore gave me a book called Travels in Eastern Asia. Inserted between two of the leaves was a tiny Rebel flag, given him by one of Jeff Davis executive council. This flag was stolen from me after the war by a relict hunter.

During our six months of duty at Fort Warren, my father, who was Orderly to Col. Dimmick the commandant, inaugerated a series of religious meetings which were always well attended and exerted great influence among the men. Father was unable to extend his work to the prisoners, under fear that a Rebel was beyond redemption, I believe. Nothing of note took place at the fort except when the prisoners made a sensation trying to escape. A very sharp watch was kept over one fanatical prisoner, who swore with dreadful oaths that he would wade knee deep in blood at Fort Warren. We all felt rather queer, and when this man was led by strong guards out of his cell mornings I would gaze at him from the respectful — Continued on page 176

I certify that the Sketch of my War Service as above written is true as I verily believe ____

Date ____ Signed ____

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Rupert James Chute — Continued from page 175

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in

County of _____ State of _____

distance of parapet or rampart.

Although I had gained several pounds, and an inch in height since my first service in the army my drum, side arm, belt, canteen etc. weighed fully a quarter of my own weight. The second drummer of Company B, was named William Gardner, a veteran drummer of the old State militia who was known among the boys as 'Bill'. He weighed about two hundred and forty pounds, was five feet ten inches tall, had an enormous stomach and carried a drum of large size before he was given the regulation size.

The effect produced by the two drummers, Gardner and myself on the march at the head of the Company down State St. in Boston, can better be imagined the described. An almost equal sensation was created, when the company marched through the sally-port of Fort Warren, passing in review of the Boston Tigers and the Second Cadets of Salem who were then at the fort. From that day I remember our good drum major, Billy Faux, took care that Gardner and I were not together on parade.

After my discharge in January 1863 from Company B. 7th Reg. I clerked for several months in a Salem store, but was discontented and again enlisted, this time to fill a drummers vacancy in one of the companies of the 5th. Maryland Regiment. But when it came time to be mustered in, my father and mother reconsidered their consent, and I staid behind.

Twenty-seven years after the war, I met the person who gave me the book at old Fort Warren. The Doctor was spending the summer as usual at Narragansett Pier, and I made myself known to him. In reviewing old memories the meeting proved extremely pleasant.

Wm. M. Conroy, Historian. Rupert James Chute.

James P. Hood, Typist.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade Francis Cook — Continued from page 129.

Who was born the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ in

County of _____ State of _____

of scores of fire rafts sent down the river, and the 46 armed vessels with three hundred cannon and two mortars, ten rams, and the two thundering forts, all crowded in or near the narrowest part of the river, in that darkness just before dawn-break! The fire rafts were flat boats filled with wood saturated in turpentine and tar, but most of them caused no damage as we took them in tow with small boats, which left them burning up on the shore, making a grand, never-to-be-forgotten sight. One only was partially successful. This one ran against the flag-ship Hartford with Com. Farragut on board. For a few moments we thought it was doomed, but thanks to the good discipline and work of the fire-department the flag-ship was soon enabled to take her part in the conflict that followed.

Another hard campaign with plenty of action and little rest, was the Siege of Vicksburg, which commenced in May and was one continuous bombardment till the Surrender on July 4, 1863. This Siege was a protracted bombardment of forty-two days, and during that time there were Seven thousand mortar shells, and five thousand Shells from the gun-boats, making a total of more than one thousand five hundred tons of metal."

Francis Cook.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood Co-Hist.

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PERSONAL WAR SKETCH

OF

Comrade

Who was born the day of A.D. 18 in

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Comrade

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Comrade _____

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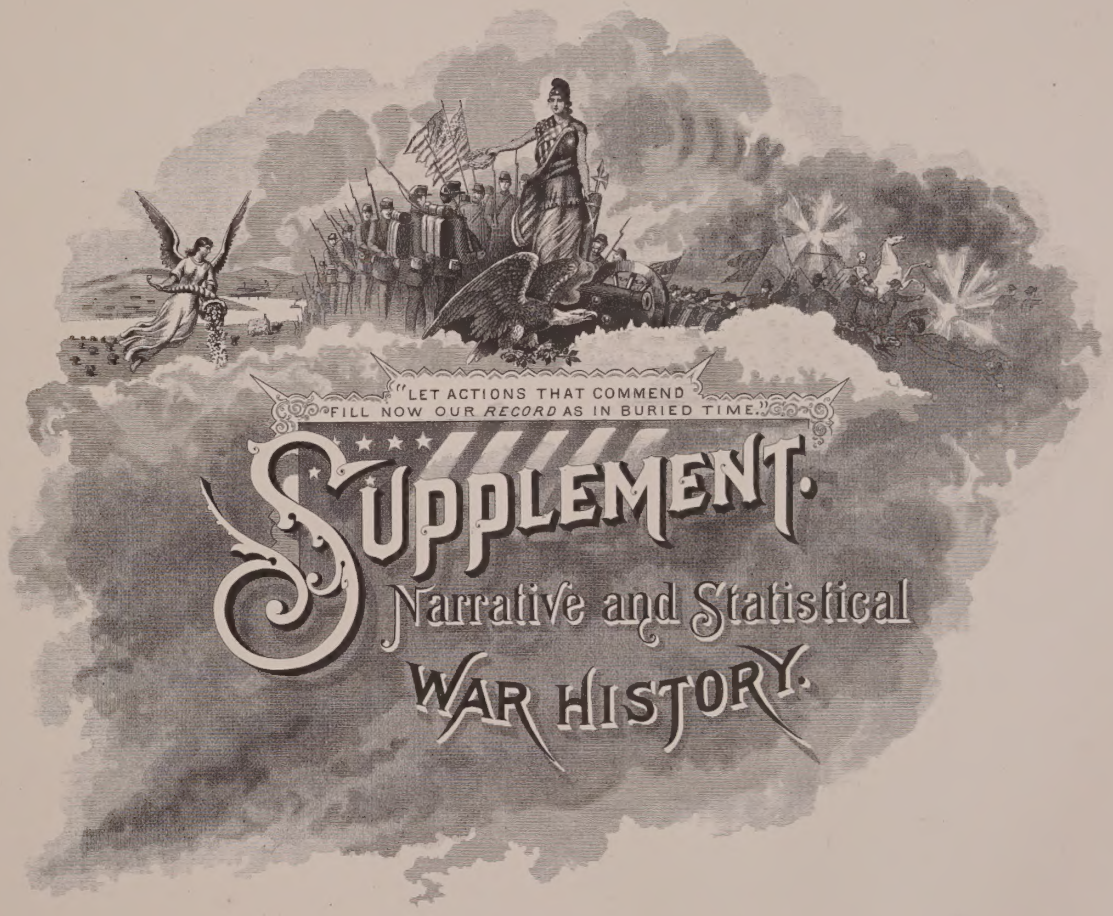

"LET ACTIONS THAT COMMEND
FILL NOW OUR *RECORD* AS IN BURIED TIME."

SUPPLEMENT.

Narrative and Statistical

WAR HISTORY.

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George Warren Mason Jr. Continued from page 5.
Fire Department, a regiment consisting of fully eight hundred white men, was honorably discharged, July 23, 1865, at New Berne, North Carolina.

Our Comrade considers the most important influence exerted during his war career came from that prompt response by his comrades to Lincolns first appeal for help.

His most intimate comrades were Charles Kilbourne, Col John Kurtz, Capt. John Raymond, Capt. Knott V. Martin, Capt. Jos. B. Knox, Ed. O. Harlow, David H. Kilbourne, and Amos B. Jarvis.

George W. Mason.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood Copyist.

William Henry Williams. Continued from page 14.
outside skirmish. One of these latter developed into one of the toughest conflicts of the campaign, known as Weldon Railroad. The men were proud of their record as to faithful service. The Adj't Generals report gives the Battery 263 men; seven deserted, 101 were honorably discharged and 155 killed or wounded. Out of 11 officers, 5 were discharged.

Comrade Williams was never seriously wounded but he had a narrow escape at the 2nd. Fredericksburg being struck by a spent ball on the right shoulder near the neck, and knocked down by the stunning blow. Upon recovering conciousness he had a bad bruise and a lame shoulder for some time but did not go to the hospital. In a few days he was ready for duty again. As this was the nearest approach he had to a hospital record he cannot get a pension. He says the soldier who did his duty in the field has no chance compared to the one who spent his time lying in the hospital wards.

His intimate comrades were Ezra Barter, James Kearney, and Wm. Wright. He considers the fact that he was of the first of the volunteers among the minute men of '61, and among the first to be off for the defense of Washington, is important a factor in the final result as any event of his war record. It is now conceded by many that but for the prompt action of these Massachusetts troops under General Butler, the war might possibly have resulted very differently.

Wm. H. Williams.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood Copyist.

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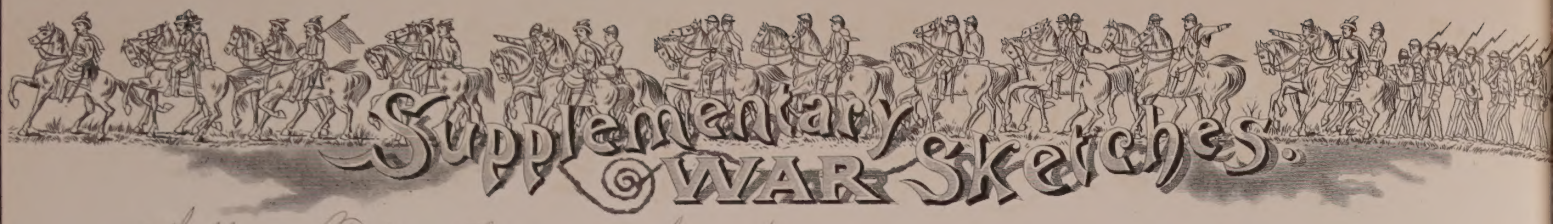

William Field — Continued from page 14.
A faithful record of which few can boast!

He joined our Post May 16, 1881, and up till the time of his death was admitted to be the oldest Comrade in the order, a fact of which he and his friends were justly proud.

He was the recipient of many favors and letters among them being a letter from President Cleveland. At all the G. A. R. Camp-Fires and Reunions Comrade Field was an object of interest and veneration.

His health remained good till the last, his death occurring from old age August 11, 1890. He was buried at Deerfield where the marks of Post No. 60, ever decorate his grave while the Stars and Stripes he loved so well wave peacefully above.

William Field.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood Copyist.

Charles L. Fales. Continued from page 18
he was taken prisoner by a portion of Ewell's troops: He and his unfortunate comrades were left as prisoners for a week on the battle-field. They were then paroled and sent to Washington D. C. and from there to "Camp Parole" Annapolis Md. where they were exchanged in November and returned to service with their regiment, in Dec '62.

His most intimate comrades were C. H. Daniels, John Tuft, O. H. Clark, Richard Blodget and John Burr.

We can do no better than to quote Comrade Fales own words as to the most important event of his service which he decides was the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. He says, "For four long years we had hoped, prayed, and fought, for this memorable occasion. In truth must say this was the most important event for we knew that with the surrender of Lee the backbone of the Rebellion would be broken. We felt our marches, weary camp-life and terrible conflicts, had not been in vain. Victory was ours but at what a costly price, history will show! But the flag floats in the breeze triumphant, and as I think of the thousands who gave their lives for this, their Country's Flag, I cannot but love and admire it the more as the years go by. I am proud that I can be counted as one of its defenders."

Charles L. Fales.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood Copyist.

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William M. Comey Continued from page 23.

Gen. McCulloch and we were prisoners-of-war before there was any war, in spite of our efforts to escape. Before noon we were paroled and placed on board of a steamer, without arms or equipments, and started for St. Louis. Our feelings cannot be imagined as we sailed down the Red River and up the Mississippi! We felt that the flag had been insulted and ourselves abused. We could but wonder what the result would be. Our guards told us the Union was ended and advised us to get our pay at once as Uncle Sam would be bankrupt in thirty days. They offered large pay and a commission to all soldiers who would desert and join their army, but from our command they did not get one. About fifty miles below St. Louis they landed us on the Missouri side of the river without rations. We started for St. Louis which we at last reached tired, ragged and dirty, not much like the men who left there but two months before. The U. S. would not recognize our parole and we were at once ordered for duty: I was detailed as orderly to Gen. Lyon and on April 10, was at Camp Frost, where Gen. Jackson was compelled to surrender to our commander. I was also at the riot in the city on the same day. This successful move kept Missouri from seceding and we felt so elated we thought we could settle the whole business in about thirty days. The next day I was suddenly taken with chills and before night was dangerously ill with pneumonia. I was carried to Jefferson Barracks Hospital, twelve miles below St. Louis, and but for the excellent care I received, must have died. It was toward the last of May before I could resume duty.

I was sent back to Gen Lyon as orderly and by the middle of June, when he began active hostilities I was strong again. On June 18th I was in the Battle of Booneville, Missouri. This was my first battle but I shall not attempt to describe either the battle or my feelings, for I do not believe it is in any ones power to picture it and give any full idea of its reality! Then again many engagements, called skirmishes, are as hard for the men as any battle. Immediately after Booneville, was sent with the inspector to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, and was of the escort for a supply-train back to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From there we joined Gen. Lyon's Army in South-western Missouri. During my absence they had been following the Rebels through the State, but never getting them to stand for battle. On August 2d I saw my second battle at Dug Springs, followed on the 10th by the terrible one at Wilson's Creek, where the brave Lyon saved his army at the cost of his own life. With less than five thousand soldiers he marched out from Springfield and, attacked twenty-three thousands Rebels in their own camps. After fighting from five O'clock A. M. till noon the Confederates were utterly routed. This battle has been admitted by all writers to be one of the most desperate of the war. During the conflict was Orderly for General Totten, Chief of Artillery, and was within thirty feet of Gen. Lyons, when he was killed. I was severely wounded by a rifle ball in the right knee. In the afternoon we returned to Springfield and that night started on our retreat to Rolla, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. As I was a paroled prisoner

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and not yet exchanged, I did not dare to be left behind. so I had my leg bandaged was placed on my horse, and rode the entire distance without dismounting. When I arrived there my leg was badly swollen and very painful. With others who were also wounded, I was placed on a flat-car and sent to Benton Hospital at St. Louis. The ball was not extracted till about the 1st of September, and after that my knee healed, so that by October 15th. I returned to duty. Upon thus reporting, I was attached to Freemont's Body-Guard and October 24th. took part in Zagonyi's famous charge. On that day we were in the advance, and when within five miles of Springfield, suddenly came upon a band of Rebel foragers who had just hanged several Union men to a large tree. After cutting the men down, three of whom were already dead, we started in pursuit and only one of the "Rebs" escaped to give the alarm. Major Zagonyi was bound to take the town, and with his one hundred and fifty men attacked ten times that number. He completely routed the enemy but out of the one hundred and fifty who went into the fight, eighty-five were killed or wounded. One of the first we lost was a young man named Deane who came from Franklin and was in my set of fours.

I staid with the Guard till they were mustered out of service Thanksgiving Day, 1861. Up to that time I had belonged to Battery B. 4th. U. S. Artillery. As the latter was stationed on the Pacific Coast and I saw no prospect of joining it. I was transferred to Co. E. 2nd. U. S. Infantry. On Dec. 20th we started for Washington, D. C. which we reached without adventure except at Columbus, Ohio. where the car containing all our baggage with many valuable souvenirs of our travels took fire and every thing was lost but the equipments we had on. Upon our arrival at Washington I was again detailed on special service at Col. Lafayette Bakers Headquarters where I staged till March 8th. 1862. During this time I was on detective service in citizens clothes and about a third of my time was spent on duty at the White House, leaving many pleasant memories of President Lincoln. March 9th. we crossed the Potomac and on the 10th. took possession of the abandoned Confederate forts at Centerville.

We followed the Rebels on the 14th. having quite a skirmish near Warrentown, Va. We then returned to Alexandria on the Steamer Flushing, down the Potomac to the Peninsular. Beside our regiment we had on board a battery of six, ten pound Parrot guns, one hundred and fifty horses and a large quantity of ammunition. In Hampton Roads our steamer struck an old wreck and received such injuries that in thirty minutes she had sunk in fifty feet of water. The men were all saved, but the horses, equipments, and artillery were gone forever.

Then came the Peninsular Campaign. We were at the siege of Yorktown till May 3rd.; at the Battle of Williamsburg May 5th.; and on the 20th. were on the Chickahominy about five miles from Richmond Va. A battle at Ellison's Mill came on May 23rd. followed by the battle at Hanover Court House on the 27th.; Seven Pines on May 31st., and

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Fair Oaks on June 1st. Then there were three weeks continuous marching here and there seasoned by skirmishes at every turn, and picket and artillery firing hourly both day and night. On June 26th. came the Battle of Mechanicsville, followed the 27th. by Gaines Mill, on the 29th. by White Oak Swamp; on the 30th. by Glendale and on July 1st. by Malvern Hill. During that night we retreated to Harrisons Landing on the James River. Just at daybreak a Rebel battery began to shell our camp and my brigade was ordered to take it. We did so and it proved to be a Georgia battery with four ten pound, Parrot guns. We also took eighty prisoners. This ended our part of the fighting on the Peninsula.

Early in August we were sent to re-enforce Gen. Pope and on the 8th. met the enemy at Cedar Mt. followed by daily Skirmishes until Aug. 20th. when came the Battle of Brandy Station followed by Bristow Station on the 28th., Battle of Groveton on the 29th., and on the 30th. by the Second Bull Run. On this last I received five wounds all in the left hand and arm, which although not fully dangerous were very painful and as they received only temporary dressing until I reached the hospital at Philadelphia were altogether a decided care. The last bullet was not taken out till Sept. 17th. and I remained at the hospital till Nov. 15th.

Upon leaving I found my regiment at Falmouth, Va. where I joined them and took part in the terrible Battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 12th and 13th. Five days after the battle was one of a party to go over under a flag of truce to bury our dead.

Then followed the life in winter quarters with various attempts to surprise the enemy, among the hardest of which was the one known as Burnsides "Stick-in-the-Mud." On the 27th. of April, under the command of Hooker, we started on campaigns and after several days marching and skirmishing we took part in the Battle of Chancellorsville on March 2, 3, and 4th. where we were in the fight each day and covered the retreat, being the last to cross the river on our return. We were also sent to try to save the wounded after the woods were set on fire, but in spite of our efforts hundreds were burned. The shrieks, as the fire reached the dying, rang in my ears for a long time, and I think it was one of the most horrible experiences of the war.

June 17th. brought the battle near Aldie Gap, and we spent July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. at Gettysburg, July 5th we were after Lee again, having several skirmishes before July 17th. when we crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and a few days later had a fight near Snickers Gap. The day afterward we were sent to New York as fast as steam would carry us, to suppress the draft riots. We stayed there until Sept. and enjoyed this vacation very much.

Oct. 14, we were in the Battle of Auburn Mills, followed on the 19th. by the Battle of Broad Run, and on Nov. 7th. by Rappahannock Station. On Nov. 26th we started after the "Rebs" again and found them at Mine

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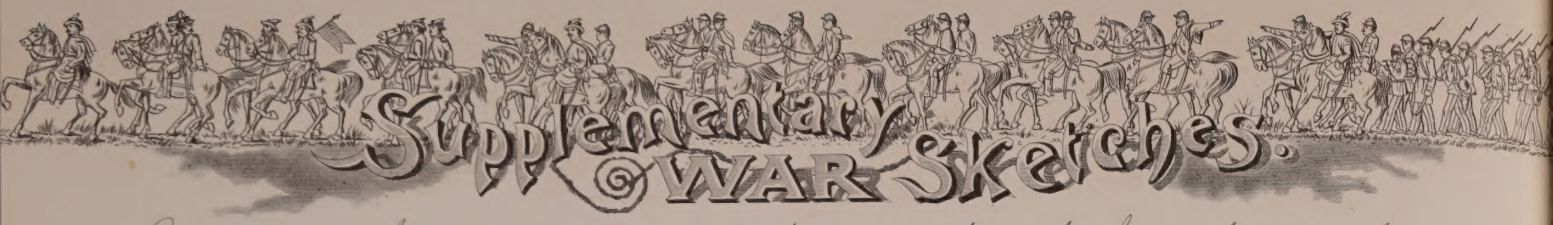

Run waiting for us and so well prepared that the first thought of our General must have been how to save himself. At any rate, that night the army abandoned their Picket-line leaving six hundred of us to be taken prisoners at daylight the next morning. That day I was marched to Gordonsville and before night had been made to swap my uniform for Rebel rags. As for my boots, a Confederate Lieutenant took those leaving me barefoot, in which condition I remained while a prisoner. Nearly all our men had been sent to Andersonville on Dec. 20th. and the rest were to be sent on Christmas morning. Feeling that we would rather die than go there, eight of us with one Rebel deserter, made our escape on the night of the 21st. under the following circumstances:

One of my comrades, named De Wolfe, came to this country in 1860 with his brother. He stayed in New York while his brother went to New Orleans. The 18th. Georgia Regiment was guarding the prisoners at Gordonsville and among them De Wolfe found his brother, a conscript, very anxious to desert. But our De Wolfe would not go unless the comrades of his regiment could go too. So on the 21st. the Rebel conscript being on guard over us we, we took that time to make an attempt at escape. Very soon after he came on post at 1 A.M. Dec. 22 we started and the other sentry, also a conscript, promised not to give the alarm until nearly three o'clock, giving us two hours start. As De Wolfe had the countersign, we had no difficulty in passing the picket. We waded the rivers and swamps all night and the next day kept hid under the bank of a river. During the day we could hear the barking of bloodhounds and saw two mounted parties looking for us. At night we took to the river again. It was very cold and we suffered much but the thought that we were escaping helped us to bear it. We had no particular adventure till Christmas morning. We came to the edge of a young growth of trees, when without warning of any kind, we received a volley from a squadron of cavalry, the advance picket of the Union Army. Three of our men were seriously wounded. We afterwards learned it was a company of raw recruits of the 16th. Pennsylvania Cavalry. After firing upon us they retreated to the main line and reported the whole Rebel Army was advancing. We soon afterwards met Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry. We were nearly starved as our allowance at Gordonsville had been one pint of corn meal ground in the cob, one pint of water, and a quarter pound of meat. The meat was given to us cooked but the meal we ate raw as fire was allowed only four days while I was there. The last three days of our imprisonment we had nothing. Our first call was naturally for something to eat. All they had with them was raw pork and hard tack but it must have been very good for it is my belief it was the best Christmas dinner I ever ate. Before night I was with my regiment, which I found guarding the railroad bridge at Catlett's Station, where they had established winter-quarters. There I remained doing guard duty until Jan. 24, 1864, when my time being out, I received my discharge. About midnight we were attacked by two thousand Rebel Cavalry who charged straight through the camp shooting into the tents before we were

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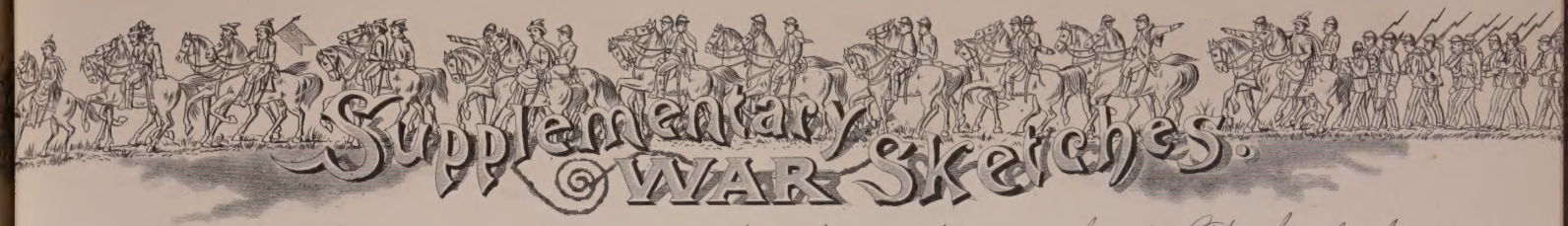

awake. By the time we were out they had charged back. The fight lasted but thirty minutes, but in that time we lost fifty in killed and wounded and they left thirty dead on our camp-field. About five inches of snow lay on the ground and at daybreak our camp presented a horrible appearance with the dead, and blood trampled snow. I had the most homesick feeling during this fight that I ever experienced, for I was in dread of being wounded or captured after being discharged. I left for home next morning. After staying there a few months, I re-enlisted in Co. E. 2nd. Heavy Artillery, and was sent to Fort Warren and from there to Newberne. We had plenty of guard and picket duty but nothing of importance happened until the last of Oct. 1864. We were among the first to enter Plymouth after the Rebel Ram "Albemarle" was destroyed. There we stayed till February 1865, making raids in every direction having skirmishes but no battles.

In February I went with Lieut. Bell of the 100th. Ohio Volunteers, with a hundred men, who volyntered from the various regiments under command, to attempt a raid through the Confederacy thereby opening communications with Sherman. Our orders were to destroy all supplies that would give aid or comfort to the Rebels, to swap horses whenever we found a better one, and to kill such horses and cattle as we could not take with us. In fact we followed the same plans that Sherman did in his advance, and the track we left behind us was desolate and barren. There were slight skirmishes almost daily, but there was no real effort made to check our progress.

A large force kept behind us to prevent our return but about the 15th. of Feby. they finally discovered our plan when we fell in with about three hundred raiders from Shermans Army. At this time we were about fifty miles from Columbia. We arrived there at sundown Feb. 18th. and found the town in flames, having been set on fire by the Confederates. It was a grand sight! Although the whole army worked hard it was daylight before the flames were under control. We stayed with Shermans Army until the 25th. when we started on our return, meeting with much the same experiences we did in coming. We finally reached our army near Kingston, N. C. on March 6th. with sixty-two killed and thirty-eight wounded. There I found that during my absence I had been transferred to Co. F. 17th. Mass. Infantry. On the 7th. I joined my regiment, on March 8th. 9th. and 10th. taking part in the Battle of Wise's Forks near Kingston. this was my last battle although between there and Raleigh I was in several skirmishes. Soon after this battle I was detached on Special Duty of Provost Guard at Gen. Carters Headquarters, and immediately after Gen. Johnston's surrender we moved to Greensboro N. C. where we stayed until I was discharged. There were eighty men in the guard and after the surrender we were very busy paroling Johnston's Army and issuing rations and clothing to them. As thousands of Lee's Army passed through there on their way home, to all of these we gave clothing, provisions and many horses. It was no uncommon thing for us to have from five hundred to

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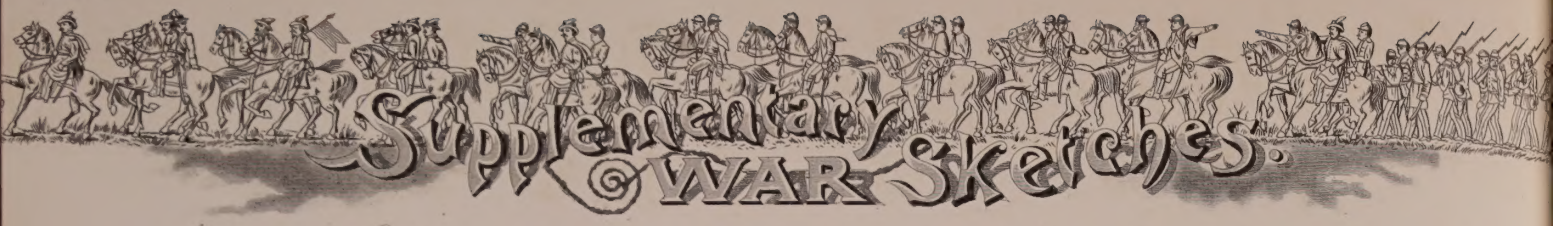

a thousand Rebels in our camp over night with only eighty of us. We would talk over the battles in which we had been opposed to each other and it was very seldom there was more feeling aroused than might have been on the same subject among ourselves. We were all too happy over the ending of the war to quarrel over its causes or results, and we could feel only pity for the poor worn-out half-starved men who were so anxious to get home. It was a feeling of pity that has lasted with me to this day, knowing what kind of homes they would find, particularly those whose homes lay in the territory devastated by Sherman and our other raiders. But this sympathy did not extend to their officers. We knew what these men were just beginning to realize, that they had been deceived by all their leaders, from their immediate officers up to that Arch Traitor himself, as the following fact will prove.

When the news of Jeff. Davis' capture reached us it was reported that he would pass through the city on the 2 o'clock train the next afternoon. It was feared that the two or three thousand Confederates there might make some demonstration in favor of their captive leader, and to guard against it, we, the Provost Guard donned Rebel uniforms and mingled with them to find out their intentions. A regiment was brought from the out-lying camps to suppress any outbreak.

Reports from all our spies proved that they were prepared to lynch Davis if they got the chance. We were then ordered by our immediate officers to put on our own uniforms and to assure the Rebels that no one would prevent the lynching and if troops were ordered to fire on them they would fire high. We did these commands so thoroughly that before two o'clock the track was completely blockaded with empty freight cars by these excited Rebels, assisted by many of our own men, for at that time the spirit of revenge for the death of Lincoln and cruelties to our boys at Andersonville was strong, and we felt hanging was too good for him. We also felt that if it could be done by some of his own men, it would be a double satisfaction.

About three o'clock a train approached and the excitement was terrible to witness. I think now they were nearly crazy. No effort was made to suppress, the nearest armed troop except the Provost Guard, being two miles from the station. Seeing that something was wrong, the train stopped nearly half a mile away, and the Major in charge with several officers, came up. When informed of what was wanted, he said Gen. Wilson had feared something of this sort and had Davis smuggled through there during the night in the box-car of a freight-train. This proved to be the truth, and the rage of the would-be lynchers showed how fortunate it was for Davis that his captors had taken these precautions. The crowd vented its excitement by hanging him in effigy and burning his figure at the stake. It was very late that night before quiet reigned.

We were mustered out at Greensboro June 30th. '65, and I started for home on July 1st. The next day near Berkeille Junction, Va., our train left the track and rolled down an embankment nearly

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thirty feet high, killing five and injuring thirty. We took a steamer at City Point and after passing Fortress Munroe and getting out of sight of land we were chased by a Steamer, which we made ourselves believe to be a Rebel Privateer. For about four hours the excitement was intense, particularly when they fired a gun and made our vessel halt. Not until they were within one half-mile did they show their colors and then we knew it was a Union Gun-boat. The mistake was mutual as they had taken us for a Rebel Cruiser.

After arriving in New York we started just two days later for Readville Mass., where we were discharged July 15, 1865.

The most important event in my service I find a very hard question to answer. I was at the very beginning present, and had lived to see the end. And now thirty years after. I feel that our hardships and sufferings were not in vain. When I see the great prosperity of this great Republic which we saved from destruction. I feel that we ought to feel thankful that we were Gods chosen instruments for that great work! My experiences and recollections of those dark days is something I would not part with at any price. Of the many events that come crowding into my mind I have chosen our experience at Gettysburg with which to close this sketch.

I belonged to Sykes Division of Regulars of whom very little has been written or said, and yet they held one of the most important positions on that field, and covered the ground with their dead. From the western slope of "Little Round Top" across "Plum Run" to the fatal Peach Orchard was the scene of our slaughter. There were men from every State in the Union, Massachusetts sending alone, two thousand five hundred and ninety seven of our body.

We arrived on the field of Gettysburg just at daybreak, July 2nd. having marched all night. We were stationed where the Baltimore Pike forms a junction with the Taneytown road. We then advanced our pickets and after a sharp skirmish secured the position where Picketts terrible charge was repulsed on July 3rd. When about noon time we reached Little Round Top, there was no one on the ridge except two men of the Signal Corps. It was evident by this time that this was the point at which the Rebels were aiming and that here the great battle was to be fought. The Rebels began to mass their troops behind a piece of woods in front of us. By two o'clock they were ready for action with thirty six thousand men and sixty cannon to cut the Union Army in two and occupy the heights.

Just at this time a portion of the enemy was discovered and the battle began. The First Division was sent on the run for the extreme left and the summit. In a very few moments scores of our men lay dead or wounded. Among the former were General Weed and Lieut. Hazlet. At this moment the Rebels made a desperate attack on the Third Corps of General Sickles and with their superior numbers caused it to fall back. This left a gap between the Third Corps

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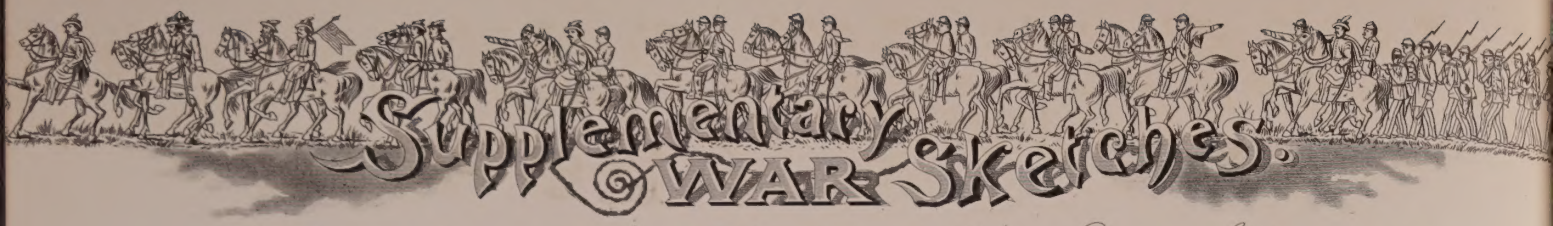

and the first Division of my Corps on Little Round Top, and into this gap we, The Second Division under Gen Ayres, were ordered. The exulting Rebels were pushing by the left of the Third Corps and climbing to the ridge. Sixty cannon were pouring their fire on the heights to keep the Union line back. We advanced to the top of the hill in the face of this terrible storm, the Second Brigade being in front with the Second United States Infantry (my own regiment) on the right and the 17th. Regulars on the left.

Never before in history were troops placed in so terrible a position! The field in front was swept by the fire of more than sixty pieces of artillery. Imagine these men, standing on a high ridge with shot and shell blackening all the forms around them! And a long gray line of men climbing the ridge fifty yards below, determined on our capture or expulsion! The capture of it would mean the victory of the struggle, leaving the Northern States at the mercy of Lee's Army. Officers and men were falling every moment. To remain where we were meant certain destruction to all from the terrible fire of shot and shell. Some one said "Charge" and down we rushed into the whirlpool of fire and smoke. Then commenced the most desperate struggle known in the Rebellion. Muskets were clubbed, and in the frightful contest that followed, bayonets, swords, pistols and even stones, were used. Men from stern New England grappled with fiery Texans in deadly earnest. All forms of humanity were forgotten. Such a battle could not last long. The gray line wavered, and then fell back. Rocks and grass were covered with blood from the mangled bodies under our feet and the "Run" itself was choked with the slain of both sides.

Just across the Run we tried to hold the position we had just gained. In the formation of the line my regiment was brought into the Devil's Den. The Rebels were swarming around our left flank and forming in our rear. We were overpowered and doubled back upon the left of the brigade. At that instant they turned the left flank and the 17th Regiment was turned back on the center. Nearly half our men were dead and but few of the officers were left. The division was entirely surrounded. We had made a desperate fight but were overpowered by ever increasing numbers. Every hath of escape was cut off: but we had gained the object for which we had been sent — we had held in check a superior force of the enemy until the Union line could be strengthened. The struggle had been frightful. More than half of our division lay dead or wounded, but help was near.

The famous Pennsylvania Reserves and Bucktails made a charge in which the shattered remnant of our division manfully joined. The Confederates were swept from the field and thus Little Round Top was saved. We fell back to the ridge, and the battle of July 2nd was ended. The roll was called and ten thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight men had fallen, which meant over fifty-three per cent of

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of all who went into the day's fight. The 2nd. and 17th Regiments lost over seventy-five per-cent of their men!

To get a fair idea of the contest, one should have seen the battle field before the dead were buried. The next day on a piece of ground not three rods square we found fourteen soldiers of my own company lying silent in death.

But the valor of Sykes Regulars is not confined to Gettysburg alone. This Division left its dead on every battle-field from the First Battle of Bull Run to the Southside Railroad. The percentage of loss of the Union Army before the turning point at Gettysburg, was about thirty five per-cent, and of Sykes Regulars fifty-three per-cent. These figures are from the Adjutant Generals Office in Washington.

I have simply drawn a faint but truthful picture of the battle between Ayres Division of U. S. Regulars on one side and Hoods Texan and Barksdale's Mississippi Rifles on the other for the possession of Little Round Top. A battle which at this day is conceded by all historians to have been unparalleled in the history of ancient or modern warfare.

In conclusion I will say there are no monuments at Gettysburg for us. Yet there are some there dedicated to regiments that never saw the gray line or fired a shot during the battle. But had not Sykes Regulars been there to be sacrificed, perhaps the story of Gettysburg might have been told differently.

Today Gettysburg is the Mecca to which in all future times Union soldiers and the citizens of a saved Republic, will make pleasant visits. There they are reminded of the patriotism and valor of the Boys in Blue on those memorable days of July 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. 1863, where more than twenty thousand of them laid down their lives that the Nation might live!

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. Wm. M. Comey.

James P. Wood Copyist.

Samuel C. Bourne. Continued from page 25.

the most important encounters. Men who have feared death side by side whether it be in the smoke of the battle-field or on the open sea where in addition to the puny rage of man the dangers of the ocean must be met, have a strong spirit of "Comraderie" which no words can express: a bond of union which naught can break. All praise to these men but for whose risks we today might not be able to enter in and enjoy this higher life! Be the duty then upon us to show by our lives that they have not suffered in vain.

His most intimate comrades were T. M. Benton, Charles Jones and G. W. Bramhal of Ga. and H. L. Howison, 1st Lieut. of Washington D. C. Comrade Bourne's most important service was rendered at Sullivans Island, S. C. when the prisoners were taken off midst the constant fire of the enemy.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. James P. Wood Copyist. Samuel C. Bourne

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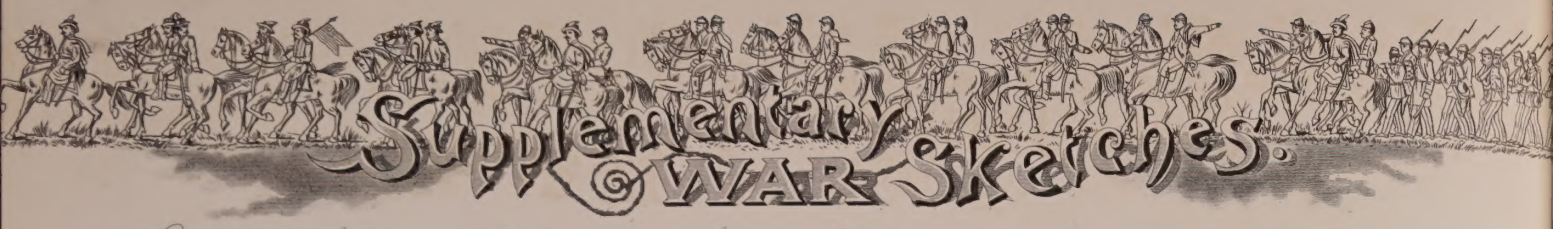

Rudolph Sommers.-Continued from page 31

flag without permission and he was ordered on a three years cruise in a Danish Man-o'-War as punishment. This he had no intention of doing and even appealed for the King's intercession which after a personal interview was granted by His Royal Highness, Frederick the Seventh.

Sommers now returned to the U. S. where as first officer he sailed a couple of years his lot seeming to be cast with the Southerners where he would have remained during war times perhaps except for a matter of sentiment which drew him North. So in 1860 he again found himself in New York. Here commerce was at a stand still. Merchant vessels were turned into Men-of-War, and Capt. Sommers joined the U. S. Navy after the assistance of Admiral Foote. On December 18th. 1861 he was appointed as Master Mate and ordered to do duty in the third division of the Mortar Fleet then fitting out in New York under the direction of Commander D. D. Porter. Sommers was attached to the schooner "Dan Smith," which although the smallest of the flotilla proved the fastest in speed.

After a few days at Ship Island the "Dan Smith" was ordered to cruise along the Florida coast on the Gulf side. They captured a small schooner and some boats. Sommers with a prize crew of seven men was ordered to go on board and bring her to Ship Island. During the night through the carelessness of the watch the Creole Captain and his aid escaped to the cabin and succeeded in destroying and throwing overboard a packet of papers just as Capt. Sommers discovered them. But he carefully saved some scraps of paper which proved to be a valuable document when put together, and found four shot-guns and the first Confederate Flag captured by the flotilla.

On the 15th. of April the fleet left for the West Pass of the Mississippi. Up to this time they had drilled with 11 inch mortars but no shot had been fired. While lying near Pilot Town the Captain for future safety ordered a twenty-pound charge of powder loaded with shell and carefully looked after all details. Although a serious defect was discovered by so doing whereby perhaps many lives were saved, the regulations of the Navy did not allow a Master of his vessel to fire without orders and the Capt. was punished while the defect he had discovered was at once rectified.

April 18th. the flotilla sailed up the river and two or three miles from the Forts St. Philips and Jackson the fleet was drawn in line under the left bank and for six days and nights a continuous bombardment of the Forts took place, each of the three divisions taking turn in firing.

April 24 Admiral Farragut's Fleet passed by the Forts. On the 25th. the Dan Smith was detailed by Com. Porter to leave with despatches for the Department. On the way to Havana they sighted several blockade runners which they could not chase owing to orders. At Havana they found a number of English vessels with cargoes for the Rebels. Having delivered the despatches to the N. Y. Mail Steamer they proceeded by "El Moro Castle" to sea although against Spanish law and returned to the fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi. After a few days at New Orleans they were ordered to Vicksburg. Going up the river they received several harmless attacks from the

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high bluffs. On the right line below the city intrenchments were made. June 26th. a force of 2000 Rebels came down only to be severely repulsed. The Dan Smith had one killed and four wounded. The next day another unsuccessful attack was made by the enemy.

Sommers received permission to try to cut off some of the Johnnies on their retreat and with two other volunteers found about a mile from the river three Rebs, captured them with their arms and marched them to Commander Porter. Our Comrade coveted one of the Confederate muskets as a memento and Porter promised that at some time he should have what he had so bravely earned but that for the present the Government needed every weapon. The promise has not yet been redeemed.

In August they proceeded to Baltimore where Lieut. H. Smith had command of the vessels to be repaired.

To this officer Comrade Sommers applied for an examination for promotion to the Navy Dep't. Instead of obeying as his duty was, he returned the application with high praise quoted from the superior officers.

Oct. 13th. Acting Master Dean took command and in a few days they left to do guard duty on the Rappahannock, remaining there till the last of Nov. when they were ordered to the Potomac River. Here they were stationed as guardship at Piney Pt. over-hauling all passing vessels and inspecting their papers. Much blockade running was done. Vessels would land goods on the Virginia shores during the night. Considerable traffic was going on between Maryland and Virginia shores in cat-rigged boats.

In November Sommers was notified by some Union friends on the banks that two boats would leave Va. for Md. He with six men in ambush near St. Mary's River. First one boat was seen to land then half a mile off a second made its appearance. Leaving half the men to look out for the first boat, Sommers with the rest started right for the second comer and chased to the woods some figures flying on the beach. Off they went over stumps and rocks for about ten minutes when suddenly the fugitive in front of Sommers vanished. After hunting in vain, he retraced his way to the beach just in time to grasp a figure getting over the fence. Marching him down to the beach it was found that the other boat and crew had been taken and three of the passengers of the second boat. The couple who had made escape from their pursuers proved to be Lord Eastington and Col. Leslie of the British Army. The gentleman on the fence was a Rev. Mr. Wilmer, now Bishop of Alabama, and the chief prisoner of the party was Major Baily of the Confederate Army.

Comrade Sommers turned over to the Prize Commissioners several packages containing money; two of these were large official letters directed to Messrs. Mason and Slidell then in England. Although inquiring several times no news as to what was done with these papers taken from Rev. Mr. Wilmer could be found.

One cold morning near Christmas 1862, a stranger signaled for help. He was able to relate a fascinating story of adventure

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and mishaps. One part is worth refering to since it is so interwoven with the account of our Comrade. It proved that after thirteen days of freedom, this stranger was captured by a guerilla party, forced to join, and deserted. In his wandering he found himself on a Mr. Moon's Plantation near Coon Piney, Va. This was a rendezvous for blockade runners and two of the men were willing to set him across the Potomac for 35.00 in gold. The sum was paid and on about the middle of the river the men demanded his gold watch and chain on threat of rowing back and expose him as a deserter. He gave it up and was landed on the other side where he made his way to Piney Point. He stated that Mr. Moon's son, a Col. in Stuarts Cavalry, was home on a furlough. Sommers believed the man and received permission to hunt for the offenders to return watch if found. Several men went with Comrade Sommers besides the stranger who was given to understand if he had not told the truth he would receive the first shot.

After several hours sail and search they woke a man on a tiny place and forced him to accompany them to the Moon Plantation. Upon arriving at this mansion the dog was silenced and an old colored woman aroused in terror to let them in. She informed the men that her master was sick abed, and here an elderly white woman appeared and asked if they wished to see her son saying: "He is not here; he left two days ago to join his regiment." Pointing to a military cap lying on the table, Sommers sarcastically remarked — "What and forgot to put his cap on?"

Failing to receive satisfaction the invaders began to hunt for themselves. A passage to the second story was discovered ingenuously concealed by quantities of clothing. With a cocked revolver in one hand and a lighted candle in the other Sommers mounted the stairs follow-ed by his friend. They found four men in bed wide awake, in the big garret above. It was a surprise all round, but Sommers told them to dress, that they were prisoners, and at the same time requested his com-panion to order in four boys and have the rest guard every door and win-dow. So much noise was made that the prisoners must have thought a whole company stationed below, and they obeyed slowly except one he was taxed with being Col. Moon and ordered to sit up and deliver his revol-vers. Under his pillow two fine loaded revolvers were found. Several other weapons were discovered in the room. When the men were in control down stairs, they were asked for the watch which they delivered, protesting indig-nantly it had been offered as payment.

As the Colonel was the only military man the others were locked in a room and the Col. informed that he must take a little trip to Washington. Here the mother and sister tearfully begged for mercy sta-ting that for two years they had not seen him, and that his furlough had been granted to see his sick old father once more. Com. Sommers tender heart was touched, and prompted him to parole his prisoner for which he was afterward blessed by Com. A. Harwood. On reaching their boat it was found that several gobblers had taken shelter there. The gold watch

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was presented to Com. Sommers on Christmas Day for a memento by its owner, and all enjoyed a splendid turkey dinner in honor of the trip.

At the end of his first year in the Naval service Comrade Sommers again applied for examination for promotion this time to Commander McCrea who had often commended his bravery and faithfulness. A few days later he was examined and appointed as Acting Ensign on Feb. 4th. 1862. He was ordered to a side-wheel steamer, the Satellite, and cruised along the coast. Going up the river they captured and destroyed a large number of small craft, besides picking up all contrabands who signaled according to President Lincoln's proclamation. As a rule, naval officers disliked this last duty and Ensign Sommers was no exception, acknowledging that he was never fond of the colored race owing to many traits of meanness he discovered in them.

At one time when about forty darkies wanted to be taken on board and "set free", a negro woman was talking with a young white girl who was in great distress at having her nurse leave her. It was found that her father was in the army; her mother very ill; the nearest neighbor eleven miles away, and all the negroes waiting had belonged to her parents. She could not keep them since freedom had been offered them but she piteously begged that her old nurse to whom no harsh word had ever been spoken, should be asked to remain till help could come. But the negress was bound to go and even left her own little boy to smuggle away with the rest because she thought they were having a good time she might miss. When Sommers asked how she could leave her child she replied "I don' care; all the folks is guine, and I'm a'guine too." But a few yards from the landing she fell overboard and refused to be rescued, while it seemed evident that a boy would soon find a mother and a sick woman her nurse.

On July 4th the day was celebrated by a comical raid to Killmornack a small Virginian Village. Sommers heard that considerable goods had been landed in Indian Creek, and preparations were made to capture the blockade runner if possible. Upon arriving at the supposed landing it was learned that two hours previous the goods had been carted to Killmarnack, some eight miles away. After two hours searching, being spurned by the information from darkies that the load had just gone along, they halted on a large plantation where it was hoped to find the prize. But alas! the wagons had a half hour start of them.

Seeing a blind horse on the place the pursuers calmly hitched him to a buggy and cheerfully informed the proprietor the property would be returned when no longer needed. Five crowded inside and three men hung on outside. Again the trail was resumed not at a faster pace however as the only advantage of the horse was a welcome rest to the soldiers after nearly six miles marching. An hours drive brought them to the outskirts of a village of about five hundred or so, and here the old buggy was hitched. But upon entering the village the intruders were immediately surrounded by an ever increasing crowd of men

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While wondering how to get out of this hornets nest an idear struck Sommers said he, "Who are your selectmen or most prominent men?" "Rev. Mr. Hall" some one responded promptly. "Take me to him" demanded Sommers, so with his revolvers ready, the howling mob escorted him and his party to the minister's house. This worthy was called out and informed that the newcomers were the advance pickets of a hundred men who would be there at noon, and Sommers demanded that the authorities make ready for their quarters and maintenance during their stay in town.

A most gratifying result followed this speech, for knots of men began to discuss the arrangements, and in less than half an hour all seemed confused and off their guard. During this time Sommers ordered his men to be on the lookout for his signals which would warn them to re-treat to their conveyance.

Going by a large brick building a young ladies seminary, he chanced to see a team hitched to a post. It struck him that this would serve to hasten their departure which would soon be wise judging from the looks of some groups of men. Two men were ordered in the team, and told to drive slowly after their leader and comrades who beat a retreat. The rumbling wheels awoke the seminary, and a young girl scream-ed for the team. Almost at the same time the farmer whose blind horse had been borrowed, made his excited appearance in the midst of the Rebels. The fugitives were only a short distance from the woods where their buggy was concealed when thirty or forty men gave chase and fired a few shots. Taking to their legs, the Union men soon were stationed equally behind the two horses followed for some distance by the yelling pursuers and some shots were exchanged. Arriving at Indian Creek once more the horses were turned and started homeward and their borrowers returned to their boats thankful to have freedom even if the blockade goods were missing.

May 14th 1863. information was received that a schooner had run the blockade and was discharging her cargoe in one of the small inlets. The Satellite and three other boats were ordered to capture the schoon-er and cargoe if possible, which they succeeded in doing after a five days trip. The boys enjoyed these raids and lived on the Confederates who were forced to provide rations. One morning Comrade Sommers and two other officers appropriated horses and made a little trip. After a brisk trot through a densely wooded country the residence of a Dr. Middleton, a beautifully located plantation, came in sight. Being about breakfast time they left the horses in charge of a darkey and rang the bell. A young woman answered and in half an hour the men were enjoying a capital meal. Suddenly a darkey came in and said a number of Rebels were on their way. Looking at each other they were about to leave the table when their hostess smilingly said she hoped they would finish their break-fast. This they sorrowfully joked about and prepared to depart, when Mr. Johnson one of their party went to the door and bade the horses to be in readiness promising he would be a head shorter if he failed to give

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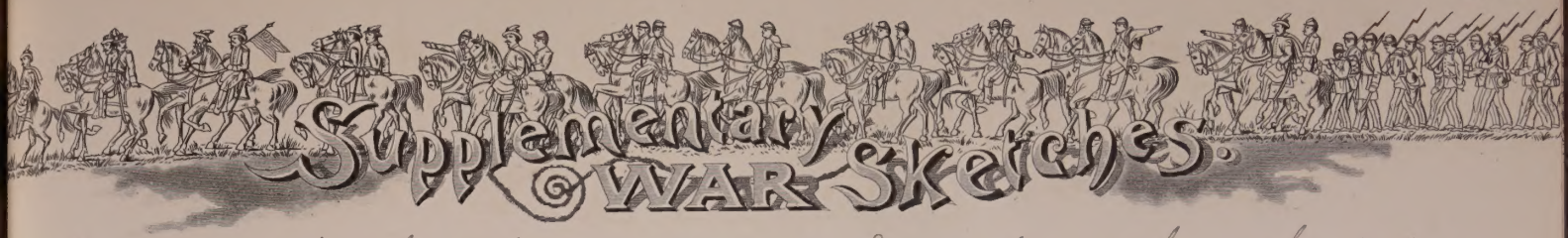

fair warning when the troops came in sight. It was learned from the grinning darkies that their bright hostess had gotten up the story of unexpected arrivals just for their benefit, but to her astonishment her guests resumed their knives and forks with vigor and made themselves quite comfortable. The doctor of the party particularly made himself at home and swore it was almost impossible to tear himself away from such pleasant surroundings, bowing to the young ladies and gazing at a couple of bottles of good brandy. The hostess then confessed as to her joke and said stragglers from both sides often visited the plantation to make depredations. It seems that only the day previous she had to fire two shots at a couple of our Union boys before they would depart. The doctor of the party exchanged glances with his two comrades and remarked he did not bring his case with him, therefore as he expected to have to set their limbs before they could get out of sight, he begged the ladies for some old linen for bandages. Laughingly he was told he would not need any, and that gentlemen would always be welcome but stragglers would be taken care of in a way of their own. And taking a little six shooter from her pocket, the hostess showed two chambers empty, corresponding to her woods. It was agued she had a right to protect herself.

Shortly after Dr. Middleton returned from a professional visit and in a half whisper told his wife Confederate soldiers were nearby. With a now smileless face his wife said: "Gentlemen you have been my guests. I tried to practice a little joke on you this morning, but now it is a reality and I would not like to see you captured in my house." The darkey was now yelling outside, so with a hasty farewell and an offer to pay for breakfast, which was declined the three men started off. About a mile away the Rebels were coming up, some two hundred or more. Our party reached camp in an hour, gave the alarm and soon heard their advance pickets exchange shots with the enemy.

Two days later having found nearly all the goods sought, and no battle occurring the men returned to their respective boats, but the plucky southern hostess was not soon forgotten.

On April 29, Sommers heard three cavalry men had arrived at a farm near Carters Creek Landing, Virginia and as he knew the place was occupied by a farmer his wife and two daughters, and some fifteen negroes, he determined to capture the soldiers. Taking the second cutter with six men he landed near the creek and started for the farm which lay three miles beyond. Meeting some of the negroes they gathered the information that the farmer was away with the soldiers but would be back at dinner time. Cautioning the negroes not to let the family know of their presence our men lay concealed in the corn-house but were shortly discovered by the bulldog's howling and striving to break his chain. It brought the family out and Sommers stated what they had come for and that the dog must be kept quiet or they would give him a "fill." Upon entering the dining-room a dinner was found prepared for the guests which although not offered the invaders sampled thoroughly.

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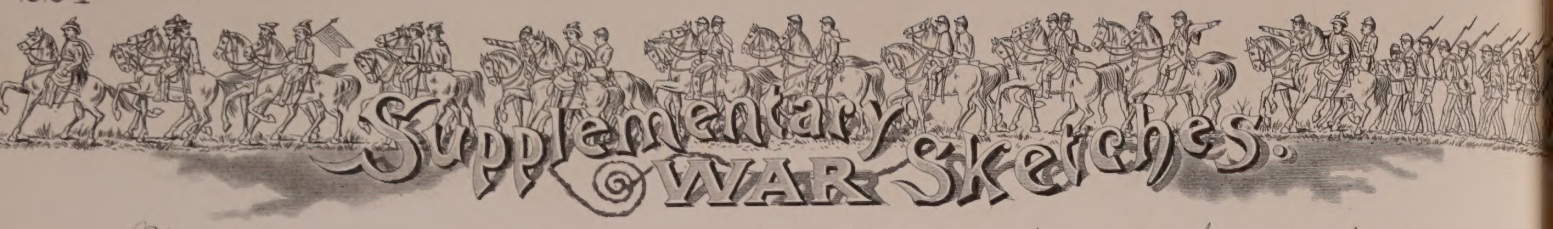

The white women were requested to make themselves prisoners for a short time and a sentry was left to guard their door with the promise that the farmer should not be molested if they kept quiet. Hardly was all quiet when a rumbling waggon drew up and the men dismounted unbuckling their side arms as they approached the door in a most accommadating manner. A negro went with the master to the barn. The Rebel soldiers put up their sabres and went to the dining-room. They were quietly followed leaving one man to take the sabres in the hall. The prisoners soon recovered their wits from the surprise and after giving up their revolvers, they seemed quite content, saying they were tired of the Confederate service. After restoring the scattered members of the family, the prisoners were marched down to the boat and sent to Washington a few days later.

On May 21st a schooner under full sail was sighted ahead of the "Satellite". Knowing she had run by the blockade of Union vessels during the night chase was given. But the fugitive schooner had seen her chasers at the same time and at once stood in for the eastern shore. When about five miles from her it was discovered that a boat full of men were going from the schooner and trying to reach the nearest point of land. The "Satellite" steamed ahead and was within a mile of her when suddenly a dense smoke arose from the enemy's deck and flames burst out fore and aft.

Comrade Sommers was ordered to take a crew on board and endeavor to save her, while their steamer lay off at some distance. It was not an easy task to board the burning vessel and caution was necessary for some powder possibly lay in the cargoe. Her crew had evidently intended to beach her as her helm was lashed down and sail set. In another half hour she would have been on shore. After several attempts the sailors managed to get the main hatch over; them having confined the fire in the hold, the schooner was put about and when well cleared of the land the sails were lowered, pumps started and buckets and hose soon set a stream of water into her hold. Several explosions made them jump, but as it smelled of whiskey rather than powder, it was concluded that heat had caused the barrells to burst. After five hours hard work our men had the fire under control and it was found that the boat had been started in two places. Her papers and log-book could not be found. The name on the stern had been painted over, but the paint being green was soon rubbed off and underneath was; "Emily of N. Y."

Sommers was ordered to go as her Prize Master to Washington where having turned her over to the Prize Commissioners, and reported, he returned to his vessel. A flattering account of the expedition was printed in the Washington Star, in which it was stated that the cargo Act. Ensign Sommers captured consisted of whiskey, dry goods, carriage springs etc, and was roughly estimated to be worth $18000.

The United States Steamer "Satellite" Acting Master Robinson went into commission March 4, 1863 in Washington, D. C., and in Feb-

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Supplementary WAR Sketches.

-mary Sommers was appointed as executive officer. Originally she was a well-known New York boat but early in the Rebellion it was converted into a Man-of-War. She was a low side wheel steamer carrying one thirty-two pound gun on swivel aft, and two twelve pound howitzers on the hurricane deck forward. She ought to have had a complement of sixty men but seamen in those days were scarce so there were but twenty men and some contrabands in her service.

Acting Master Robinson, a Virginian, had just entered the service not so much perhaps out of love for his flag as from a desire to revenge the death of his father who had been shot down by the Confederates while helping negro fugitives into Maryland. That he was a brave man under ordinary circumstances Comrade Sommers testifies having seen him with a boats crew of six men, charge upon six times his number and dislodge them. But on one occasion he failed and surrendered his vessel without drawing a sword. It seems they were stationed on the Rappahannock, and up to August 21, had destroyed and captured several vessels. Some sick members of the crew were sent to the Hospital and the white crew was reduced to only fourteen men. Requisition had been sent to the Navy Department, but no new men could be obtained. From shore it was learned that Confederate officers were planning an attack on the Satellite and again more sailors were asked for. In the middle of July Commodore Harwood with the fleet Captain, inspected the steamer, pronounced her crippled for want of men, and gave the following orders upon which the safety of the helpless vessel depended. "When at anchor, use hawser instead of the chains, and let one man stand by to slip the same in case of an attack. In the wheel-house station a man by the engine-room bell, and on the approach of anything afloat whether a log or a nigger in a canoe, start your engine, slip your hawser and call to quarters."

About a month previous John Taylor Wood a dashing Rebel Naval officer, had with a couple boats crew captured the steamer Underwriter in Neuse River off Newberne right under the Federal forts and then turned his attention to the vessels on Chesapeake Bay. Hence great precaution was taken on board the Satellite. Her boarding netting was tarred and and dragged in sand till it was more like iron than rope. This netting six feet high, surrounded the entire boat, fastened to iron stanchions of the same height, twenty-five feet apart. The meshes being but five inches wide, it was hoped it would prove an insurmountable barrier to "boarders." Over the vessel an awning was spread.

About August 17th. the Steamer "John Bell" from Washington brought eight men to the "Satellite" as deck hands. When ordered to their duty they refused saying they entered the service as firemen, so they were put in double irons and secured on the aft of the deck.

The following day the ship captured a small schooner, the "Three Brothers," in Great Pyankomico River. One of the master mates was sent to board her with four men to take her to Washington. In this crippled

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condition the Satellite found herself August 21st. The night was dark and cloudy; at eight bells the watch was relieved and men stationed according to orders. A young man named Fogg just appointed mate in the service and about two weeks on board, was officer of the deck. About 10 P.M. Ensign Sommers in his customary trip around the deck and saw the men at their posts and the engineer reported thirty-five pounds steam. The vessels was lying in Butlers Hole, the North-east point of the river and in the middle of the Rappahannock lay the "Reliance" at anchor.

Near midnight the deck officer came to Sommers state-room and called out in a most doleful tone "boarders". Sommers cried out as usual, "one bell-slip the cable" and slipped on a pair of flannel jumpers. Much noise could be heard on deck and suspecting some unusual need, he took a heavy sabre he had taken from a Rebel and not taking time to adjust his belt with its revolvers around his waist Sommers threw it over his left arm. He had to kick the door open and before he could discern any thing in the gloom of the deck the flash of a revolver revealed an enemy at his side while a bullet whistled past his ear. A second flash, and this bullet lodged in his neck! Instantly he made a powerful cut at his assailant who dodged behind an iron stanchion. The sabre struck the solid iron instead of human flesh and was shivered in pieces. Another revolver click warned him no time was to be lost. Not having a chance to get at his own revolver Sommers grasped his belt and used it as a sling shot. This first blow felled his assailant to the deck.

Confederates were still making their way through the netting which for a time defied their efforts. Sommers sprang at the nearest invader and seized his cutlas before it could be used, had a cruel cut in the thumb. While trying to wrench the weapon away another enemy cut his left arm at the elbow followed by a stab in the left wrist causing the arm to fall lifeless at his side. A stream of blood was flowing from the neck so feigning death, Sommers fell heavily to the deck. Thinking him dead his adversary with a heavy kick passed over his body into the darkness. While lying there he saw the old boatswain fighting bravely, fall wounded; one of the contrabands after holding all at bay with a crow-bar received a volley of shots and fell dead. But the thought that lay uppermost in Sommers mind was the signal-book. Crawling like a panther stealthily toward his state-room, he fortunately entered it unseen and rising up he picked the book having lead on its covers out from the rest on the shelf and hurled it into the black waters. This duty done afforded the wounded man much relief for the officer in charge of the signal-book is cautioned to never let it fall into the enemies hands, for upon that book depends the safety of our Navy in war time.

Fighting was still going on, on the deck aft, but forward all was quiet, for the crew was crawling out from their hiding places and giving themselves up without making any show of resistance. The orders

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were at quarters for the after-guns crew to assemble at their guns where their equipments of revolvers and sabres were laid out every night. Not knowing but that the boys might be fighting faithfully aft Sommers crawled out on deck his way to the other part of the ship was blockaded and seemed well nigh impossible to a wounded man. But using all patience and ingenuity with his one arm managed to crawl along on the outside guard. Raising himself to peer into the Captain's room he saw that officer give up his undrawn sword and heard him surrender his vessel to the enemy.

Just then a Rebel cried out, "repel boarders on starboard quarter" and poor Sommers was dragged over, thrown upon the deck and his life saved only by the timely appearance of a Confederate officer who ordered his men back and defended him with his drawn sword. At this moment the wounded man lost consciousness and when reason returned the steamer was under way and a guard stationed by him. Near by sat the eight firemen still in the double irons - while all the officers and crew were in chains. The Rebel Commander John Taylor Wood, went up to Ensign Sommers and asked him where the signal-book was. At the reply, "in the bottom of the Rappahannock" he smiled back and tapping the Ensign on the shoulder said: "You have done well young man, if they had all done as well our task might not have been so easy! From a Confederate officer it was learned that only one man, John Stavy, now paymaster in the U. S. Service, fought bravely till severely wounded.

Our man's failure to obey orders had lost the vessel. The Rebels had fitted up four boats in the interior, which were launched after sunset near the mouth of the river. Each boat held about sixteen men and two officers: all had a broad white band on the left arm to be distinguished in the darkness. Oars were muffled and half under Lieut Hogg; made for the "Reliance" while the remainder under the charge of John T. Wood, made for the Satellite. His boats were not discovered by the lookout and officer until within one hundred yards; then instead of obeying orders, - "One bell, slip the cable", he left the hurricane deck went on main-deck and hailed the first boat in sight. In response, orders were given to board the ship and even while the enemy were trying to hack away the stubborn netting, three or four determined men might have repelled them with carbines or boarding spikes. The Reliance after a harder fight was captured the same way.

When landed at Urbuna Va. Ensign Sommers was unconcious, but after several hours of burning sun beating on his head he recovered. The officers and crew of both the captured ships were drawn up with guard ready to be marched to Andersonville. It was a sad sight! The men saluted as they passed. The wounded were left for some time on the bank. About 1 P.M. some ladies came down to administer help and consolation to their wounded men. In their mission they passed by the Union wounded captives and to Sommers's surprise one of them said to the commanding

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officer Gen. T. L. Rosser, "I am very sorry for this officer; let him be brought to my house" So Sommers was taken along with the rest. The surgeon had to cut open his neck to get the bullet which he afterward presented to him saying, "Take that home if you ever get home and as you show it to your children tell them the boys in gray know how to aim and hit. A few hairs breadth either way and I should have been saved this operation." For days the patient lay in a very critical condition. During the two weeks he lay suffering Mrs. Bailey of the Rose Hill Plantation was exceedingly kind to him. A few days after his recovery he planned to escape with John Stacy. Two negroes were providing a canoe for their help. But the day before their plan was matured, three Union steamers came up and anchored at Urbana. The Confederates left but paroled Sommers. In some way news came to the steamers that a Federal officer lay at the Rose Hill, so a detachment was sent for his escort. When he learned however that the colored people were to leave the plantation of Mrs. Bailey, and remembering her motherly care of him, Sommers made such an affecting speech to the negroes that when the soldiers came no darkey could be found.

It may be interesting to know why Ensign Sommers instead of being sent off to die with most of his comrades mid the horrors of a southern prison, was attended by this lady's utmost care. It was merely another proof of: "Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it shall be restored to thee tenfold" Four months previous he had at some little sacrifice of time and chivalry done this lady a favor while acting as search-master in the plantation, hence she recognized her kind acquaintance as he lay wounded on the river bank. After a sad farewell he boarded the steamer, was taken to the Point Look Out Hospital a couple of days, and then went to Washington.

John Taylor Wood, the Rebel who invaded the Satellite referred to the episode in a letter at the close of the War saying: "I remember very well your gallant conduct. No one could have behaved better" etc.

On the 21st. of January 1864 Sommers was ordered to the steamer "Tacony". They left Philadelphia in February and proceeded towards New Berne, N. C. where they were stationed for some time, now and then cruising in Albemarle Sound. April 17th. the Tacony was called to Plymouth N. C. where all was supposedly in a peaceful condition but on a report of trouble at New Washington the vessel left for that place. Scarcely had they left before Confederate pickets appeared in Plymouth. The next day they stormed Fort Gary and fell back repulsed. To protect another fort, the vessels in harbor were devided. In this condition the famous Albemarle engaged the boys in blue, and wrought terrible devastation proving as the days went by that she was a dangerous craft commanded by a bold and brave man. It is an injustice to the Union commanders however to repeat the fallacy that none dared attack the Albemarle till Lieut. Cushing threw his bomb. Many attempts were made. Upon the Tacony's return Sommers was allowed to spy upon the Rebel craft with a few comrades to report her condition to his superior officer. This he did after

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enduring desertion by his crew, hunger and many trials. Many such errands were delegated to our Comrade for which he received the highest praise in the official reports. He originated many plans for capturing the boats that annoyed the harbor guards. Capt. Taunton of the Tacony had ever been pleased to listen to Sommers ideas and to carry them out when feasible. One plan of sending torpedoes partly submerged, under the enemy's ram and brought into position by Ordinary Seaman Wm. Green who volunteered to swim across and place them under the overhang of the ram, was approved by the Commodore of the fleet. Sommers was sent Oct 22 nd. to select a place above Plymouth on the island, from which to make the attempt. This trip was trim full of danger and excitement. Ensign Sommers with the wounded seaman Green reached at last by means of a raft their vessel and reported the results. He was told that Lieut. W. B. Cushing with with a torpedo steam launch had arrived to whom he gave all the information he had gathered as to the Albemarle's ram and surroundings. Oct. 28th an attempt was made by the torpedo launch to blow up Albemarle, but not taking the advice of Sommers he failed and the next day tried it again, this time with success.

A little later Sommers was made Master in the Navy. Dec. 25th he began to drag for torpedoes laid by the enemy in Cape Fear River and to sound the Channel. Although the current was against him his former knowledge served them well. They were a little distance from the beach when the Rebels fired. But still the allotted work was done with shot and shell whistling over their heads. Suddenly a Columbiad burst open on the ship, then two more. Twice Acting Master Sommers waved the broken flag but all at once the men found themselves in the water with the boat in floating fragments. One man lost both legs. It was a critical hour. No assistance was offered by Lieut. Cushing's boat only half a mile away, but they were finally picked up by the double-ender "Sassacus". Strangely enough Cushing could not remember Sommer's name in his report, but the New York Herald referred to the unknown officer who rivalled Lieut. Cushing in daring bravery. Many appreciative notices appeared. The Tacony was the first that entered the main Cape Fear River. Sommers there destroyed a galvanic battery he discovered in the river. Two weeks here, then they were ordered off to New Berne N. C.

After Lee's surrender the Tacony went to Boston and was no longer commissioned.

Rudolph Sommers.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood Copyist.

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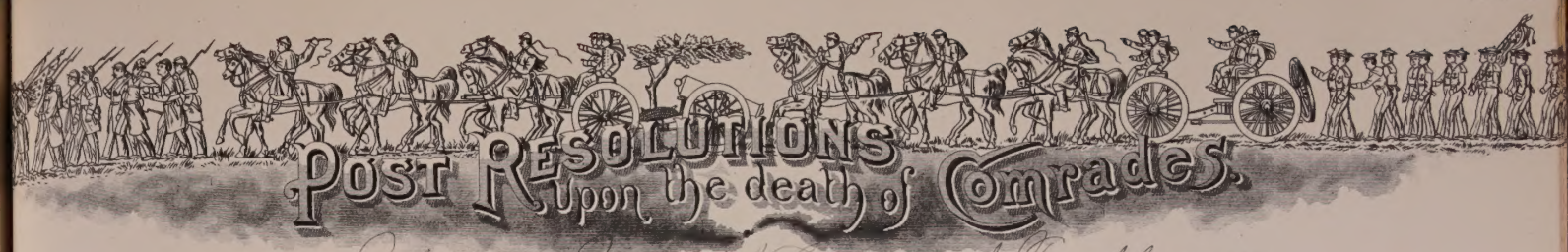

Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin

Adams Alvin B. Enlisted July 1861, in Co. G. Sixteenth.

Adams Chas. R. Enlisted June 1862 in Co. A. Thirty-third. was transfered to Forty-first, and after going to New Orleans was changed to Third Cavalry. Returned in August 1864. Was under Gen Sheridan and killed in the Battle of Berryville near Winchester September 19, 1864.

Adams Geo. W. Mustered Dec. 19, 1863 in Co. D. Eighteenth Mass. Infantry.

Adams Henry P. Enlisted Jan. 1861 in Third Infantry. Was made prisoner Nov. 1864 and kept at Andersonville sixteen months.

Adams James F. In Co. B. Forty-second Mass. Infantry.

Adams Lowell W. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. G. Forty-fifth. March 1864 he re-enlisted in Co. D. Eighteenth.

Adams Wm. G. Enlisted Aug. 1862, in Co. K. Forty-fourth. Was in the Battle of Little Creek N. C. was wounded at Newberne.

Adams Wm. M. E. Enlisted July 1861, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Term expired Sept. 1864.

Adams Wm. W. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Alexander Andrew J. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth

Baldwin Wm. H. Enlisted July 1862, in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville Otober 23, 1864.

Ballou Adin, Enlisted in Tenth Maine Regiment.

Ballou Caleb W. Enlisted Aug. 1862, in Co. H. Fortieth. Discharged for disability Feb. '64

Ballou Owen E. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Fourth.

Ballou Wm. A. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Bartlett Wm. A. Mustered Aug. 9, 1863, in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Mass. Infantry. Discharged on June 9, 1865. at expiration of his service.

Bemis Chas. H. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Blake Seth Enlisted Aug. 1861 in Co. D. Eighteenth. Re-enlisted in 1864. Captured in 2nd. Battle of Bull Run and kept in Andersonville for four months. for record in full

see page 65

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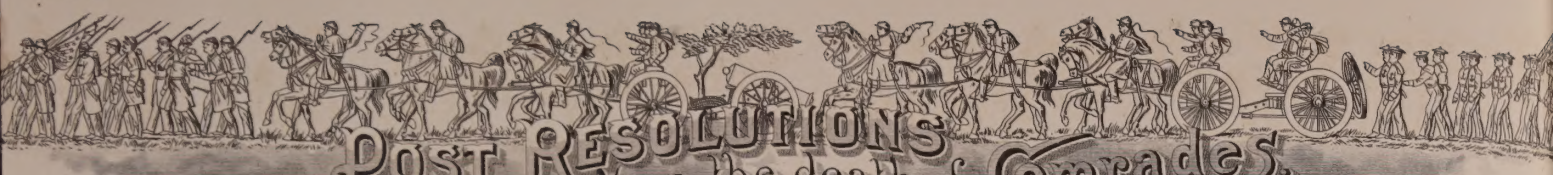

Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin – Continued ~

Bliss, Henry A. Mustered Dec. 31, 1863 in Co. D. Eighteenth. Transferred Oct. 21, 1864 to Thirty-second. Wounded at Bethesda Church Va. May 1864, Discharged May 22, 1865 for disability.

Burroughs, John. Service unknown; supposed to be in a Rhode Island Regiment.

Butters, Edward F. For record in full see page 127.

Clark, George Enlisted May 1861, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Re-enlisted, taken prisoner, died in Andersonville.

Clark, James Enlisted July 1861, in Co. B. Eighteenth.

Clark, Nathan Enlisted July 1861, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Wounded in Battle of Wilderness. Was discharged and died at home in consequence of wounds.

Coffield, Thos. Enlisted July 1862, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Re-enlisted for three years.

Cole, Chas. A. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. E. Forty-fifth.

Cole, Geo. W. J. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. E. Forty-fifth.

Colvin, Barton A. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. E. Forty-fifth.

Comey, Wm. M. For record in full, see page 23.

Connor, Anthony For record in full see page 13.

Cook, Barton F. Enlisted Sept. 1861, in Co. H. Third Battalion, Rhode Island Art. Re-enlisted.

Cook, Joseph H. Enlisted in Rhode Island Cavalry.

Corbin, Daniel W. For record in full, see page 46.

Day, Joseph. For record in full, see page 43.

Dugan, Cornelius. Enlisted July 1862 in Co. K. Thirty-third. Transferred to Third Cavalry. Was at the capture of Port Hudson.

Eddy, Alonzo. Enlisted Dec. 1863, for three years in Co. D. Eighteenth, Transferred to Co. A. Thirty-ninth.

Farrington, Geo. W. Enlisted July 1862, in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Was made 1st. Sergeant. Was in the Battles of S. Mountain, Antietam, Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. Was discharged because of wounds.

Fisher, John W. Enlisted Aug. 1862, in Co. E. Thirty-eighth. Was killed at Berryville September 19, 1864.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin – Continued. ~

Fisher, Walter M. For record in full, see page 44.

Fitzpatrick, Alfred L. For record in full see page 20.

Fitzpatrick, Joseph F. Mustered Dec. 19, 1863, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Was transferred Oct. 21, 1864 to the Thirty-second. Was wounded and honorably discharged.

Follen, Oana Enlisted February 1865.

Foster, John. Mustered Aug. 4, 1862 in Co. D. Eighteenth. Term of service expired Sept. 2, 1864 at which time he was imprisoned.

Foster, Peter Enlisted Aug. 4, 1861, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Honorably discharged April 24, 1862, by reason of disability.

Freeman, Edward H. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Gay, Samuel E. Enlisted Sept. 1861, in Co. K. Thirty-first.

Gilmore, Marcus Enlisted July, 1862 in Co. A. Thirty-fifth was in Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Gilmore, Wm S. Enlisted in Co. F. Tenth.

Grow, Nathaniel S. Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Hardy, Augustus W. Mustered May 25, 1861, in the Eighteenth Mass. Vols.

Hardy, George Killed in battle.

Hastings, Norman Enlisted Sept. 1862 in Co. C. Forty-fifth. Died on return June 24, 1863 as ship was entering Boston Harbor.

Heaton, Halsey O. W. For record in full, see page 107.

Hodges, Charles, Enlisted in Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Hodges, Frank F. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Hodges, Gardner Supposed to have been in a Connecticut Cavalry Regiment.

Holbrook, Joseph W. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Holbrook, Pliny For record in full, see page 83.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin — Continued ~

Hunt, Samuel C. Enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. E. Forty-fifth. Was Hospital Steward in Foster General Hospital, Newberne, N. C.

Jenkins, Samuel, Mustered July 28, 1862 in Co. D. Eighteenth. Died Dec. 14, 1862.

Jenks, Ferdinand, Mustered July 28, 1862 Co. D. of Eighteenth. April 21, 1864 was transferred to Thirty-second.

Jordan, Albert L. For record in full see page 28.

Jordan, Edwin A. Enlisted October 1861, in Co. H. First Cavalry.

Jordan, Henry A. Enlisted Oct. 1861, in Co. H. First Cavalry. Re-enlisted in Third Cavalry.

Jordan, Samuel H. For record in full, see page 42.

King, George, For record in full, see page 116.

King, Wm. F. For record in full, see page 11.

Kingsbury, Abner. For record in full see page 64.

Kingsbury Emery T. Enlisted Sept. 1862, Co. E. Forty-fifth.

Kingsbury, Geo. A. For record in full, see page 97.

Kingsbury, Henry H. Enlisted for three years in Co. K. First Cavalry.

Laird, Wm. H. Mustered Aug. 24. 1861, Re-enlisted Feby. 8, 1864. Was wounded at Battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va. and was honorably discharged.

Lincoln, Herbert, L. Enlisted July 1862, in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Was wounded at South Mountain. Died at Baltimore, Oct. 9. 1862. Buried in Franklin.

Marsh, Eugene H. Enlisted June 1861 for three years in Second Rhode Island Cavalry

Miller, Lewis L. Enlisted for three years in Co. E. Twelfth. Was wounded at Bull Run August 30, 1862, Died in Georgetown Oct. 2, 1862. Buried in Franklin.

Morse, Granville, Enlisted May 1861 for three years in Co. D. Eighteenth. Reenlisted in 32nd.

Murphy Jeremiah, Enlisted Sept. 1862 Co. E. Forty-fifth, for nine months. Re-enlisted Co. K. Fifty-sixth.

Nason Albert H. Enlisted Sept. 1862, Co. E. Forty-fifth, for nine months.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin – Continued. ~

Nason, Chas. M. Enlisted July 1862, Co. A. Thirty-fifth, for three years.

Nason, Geo. W. Jr. For record in full, see page 5.

Nason, Hen. E. For record in full, see page 21.

Newell, Albert, J. Enlisted for three years in Co. D. Twenty-third.

Newell, Owane. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth. Re-enlisted in Twelfth Heavy Artillery.

Newell, Olney, P. Enlisted Sept. 1861, for three years in Co. B. First Cavalry.

Paine, Seth, Mustered Aug. 9, 1862, Discharged for disability March 3, 1863.

Partridge, Edmund, For full record see page 103.

Partridge, Geo. L. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months in Co. B. Forty-second.

Peck, Henry, C. Mustered Sept. 26, 1862, Co. C. Forty-fifth. Honorably discharged July 7, 1863, at expiration of service.

Peck, Whipple, For record in full see page 53.

Pickering Henry M. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months, in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Pierce, Albert, J. Enlisted Feby. 1862, for three years in Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Pierce, Israel F. Enlisted in Rhode Island Cavalry.

Pillsbury, Horace W. Enlisted for three years May, 1861, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Was wounded at Second Bull Run Aug. 1862. Was discharged for disability Sept. 1863.

Pond, Edwin J. For record in full see page 50.

Rinford, Geo. L. Enlisted in Dec. 1863, for three years in Fourth Cavalry.

Russell, Geo. R. Enlisted Sept. 1863, for three years in Twelfth Heavy Artillery.

Russell, Thos. J. Mustered Nov. 20, 1863, Co. H. Third Mass. Heavy Artillery. Honorably discharged Sept. 18, 1865.

Ryan James M. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth. Re-enlisted in Twelfth Heavy Artillery.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin – Continued

Sayles, Smith O. Enlisted in Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Sayles, Thos. W. Enlisted in Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Scott, Charles. Honorably discharged First Rhode Island Cavalry.

Scott, Chas. H. Enlisted July 1862 for three years Co. A. Thirty-fifth.

Scott, Geo. H. Enlisted Dec. 1863 for three years Co. D. Eighteenth.

Scott, Geo. W. Enlisted in Fifth Rhode Island Infantry.

Snow, James B. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861, Co. D. Eighteenth. Term of service expired Sept. 2, 1864 at which date he was prisoner-of-war at Andersonville.

Snow, James F. Enlisted Dec. 1863, for three years Co. E. Fifty-sixth.

Sullivan, Michael O. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months Co. C. Forty-fifth. see page 51

Sullivan, William. Enlisted July 1863, for three years, in Co. K. Thirty-third.

Tift, Ransom Enlisted May 1861 for three years in Co. D. Eighteenth. Was at the Battle of Antietam, etc.

Thomas, William H. For record in full, see page 79.

Thompson, Geo. W. For record in full, see page 29.

Wales, Abiram W. Enlisted July 1861 for three years in Co. D. Eighteenth. Was at Antietam and South Mountain.

Wales, Elisha D. For record in full, see page 109.

Wales, John O. Enlisted for nine months in Co. B. Forty-second.

Wales, Lewis E. Enlisted for nine months in Co. B. Forty-second. Died of fever June 19, 1863, at New Orleans. Buried in Franklin.

Wales, Owen W. Enlisted Sept. 1862 for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Ward, Henry J. Enlisted for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Whitaker Lewis R. For record in full, see page 72.

White William G. Enlisted April 1864, for three years in the Second Battery.

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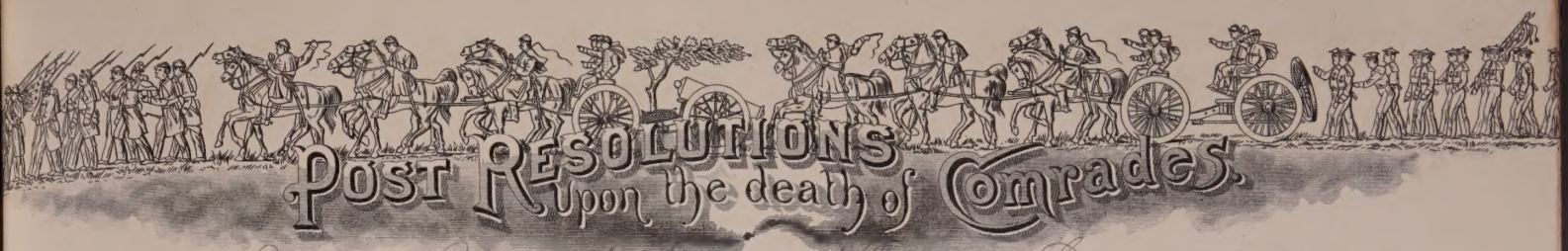

Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin - Continued ~

Whiting, Daniel K. Enlisted for three years in Co. K. Twenty-third. Was promoted to Sergeant. Re-enlisted for three years.

Whiting, John B. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

Wiggin, Shepard G. Enlisted Aug. 1862, for three years in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Died in Falmouth, Virginia January 16, 1863.

Willard, Charles B. Mustered Dec. 19, 1863, in Co. D. Eighteenth. Was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, Va. May 16, 1864.

Williams, Lewis F. For record in full, see page 45.

Wilson, Silas H. Enlisted July 1862 for three years in Co. A. Thirty-fifth. Wounded in the Battle of South Mountain, and imprisoned in Richmond Va. Was paroled and discharged for disability later.

Winn, Otis. Enlisted Aug. 1862, for three years in Co. C. Thirty-fifth, Reg. Was in the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Died in Alexandria, Va. and was buried in Franklin.

Woodward Geo. F. Enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months in Co. C. Forty-fifth.

All in this Rebellion Record are believed to have been citizens of Franklin at the time of their enlistment.

Of all the survivors of the preceding one hundred and twenty seven names only one is recorded as a deserter. His name is not so indicated however. This is a cleaner record than most towns of the same population can show.

A complete list of all our Franklin boys who enlisted from other towns and states would be almost impossible to obtain at this late day. Many a boy would never have been known outside his country home but for the beginning of this great conflict. However far from home many of our sons promptly answered the call to duty thus winning for themselves names that can never be forgotten. Not a few such records were worthy of being enrolled on the pages of history. There was Edward Dean, son of Luther, who enlisted in Kansas and rose to the rank of Adjutant General in the service. Charles H. Thayer, son of Nathaniel, entered the Army from Providence, being in A. E. Burnside's First Rhode Island Cavalry, and was put in charge of the training-camp at Cranston, R. I. for which he was made Second Lieutenant. He served in the Army of the Potomac and Shenandoah Valley and in 1862, was promoted to rank of First Lieutenant. In the following year he was made Captain. At Kelly's Ford Captain Thayer was wounded and captured by the enemy who carried him to Libby Prison. On the last day of 1864 he was exchanged and honorably discharged, having served three and a half years

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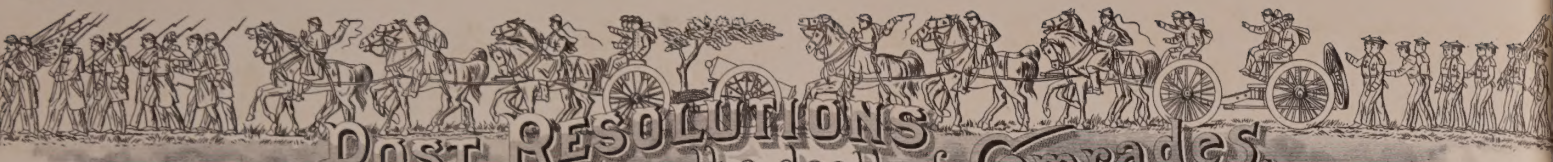

Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Rebellion Record of Citizens of Franklin – Concluded ~

and been in thirty-one engagements.

These are but examples of that half-known list, many another comrade having it in his power to over-match with experiences longer and fully as active. For all this wealth of sacrifice for us, the lavish outpouring of blood by those who are gone, the scars on body and soul of those who remain with us, we pay homage and reverence! But are praise and reverence all that the men and women of to-day can offer in exchange? Look at our Town Hall, our Public Library, our Common; then compare Franklin with the more public-spirited towns of the Commonwealth Is patriotism dead, or shall the present generation honor the past and provide for the future by building some substantial monument in commemoration of the soldiers of whom we are so proud!

"Paeans for the living, dirges for the dead. Their work is done, not for an hour, a day, a year, but for all time. Not for fame or ambition, but for the poor, the degraded, the oppressed of all lands; for Civilization and Christianity; for the welfare of the human race through Time and Eternity!"

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood Copyist.

~ Supplementary War Sketches ~

George Edwards Lovejoy – Continued from page 35.

a merciful Providence, he escaped being wounded or captured and came back to gladden the hearts of home friends, and to fight a higher and nobler fight against the powers of darkness and sin.

He was confined in the year of 1865 for a short while during the spring in a Hospital at City Point, Virginia.

Comrade Lovejoy looks upon the Battle of Gettysburg and the Siege of Petersburg as being the most noteworthy events during his service.

His intimate Comrades were Charles Haseltine, Ed. Walters, Wm E. Emerson, Cyrus Nickerson and Geo. Steele.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. George Edwards Lovejoy.

James P. Wood Copyist.

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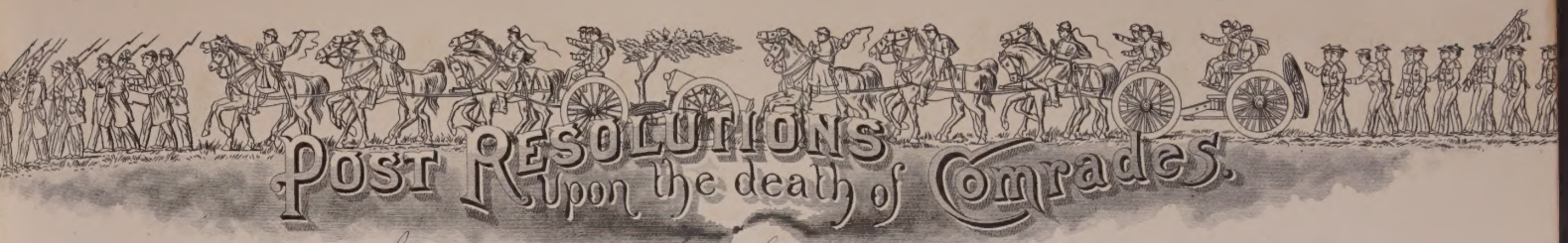

Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

~ Supplementary War Sketches ~

Charles O. Green — Continued from page 89

with eight hundred brave boys; they returned from Gettysburg with fifty-two privates and two officers. In his own company all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners but Corporal Carr and Charles Danforth beside himself. He also took part in the battles of Shepardstown, Culpepper, Manassas, Rappahanock Station, Hart's Ford, Mine Run, Bristow Station, Stafford Court House, and Cold Harbor on May 31, 1864. After this came the continuous battle near Petersburg lasting from June 16 till late at night June 22. Deep Bottom was fought July 27, followed by Weldon Railroad. At this time the regiment was transfered to the Valley to assist in the final campaign which was so effectively completed that Sheridan in reporting to Grant said: "Your orders have been so completely obeyed that if a crow wants to journey across the valley he must take his rations with him."

Comrade Green was most active through all this till just before the famous Battle of Fisher's Hill. In a preliminary skirmish near by, Comrade Green was wounded by a ball passing into the right shoulder, across the collar bone and came out on the other side under his coat collar. Although he did not suffer much pain at the moment, it knocked him down and his first thought was of a blow from a sledge hammer. His wound was dressed and for several days he was taken care of at the field hospital. Then as there were no ambulances to be had, he started on foot for Harpers Ferry. One day while on the way he met General Custer who wanted to know all about his service, wound and ended by having a soldier help him mount a horse, which enabled him to finish his journey happily. Comrade Green spent two weeks at Sandy Hook Hospital, Harpers Ferry, then one week at Baltimore and the next several days at Chestnut Hill Hospital near Philadelphia from which he received his discharge.

At one time during the engagement that lasted from Warrenton to Manasas Gap, Greens regiment was under heavy fire from three Batteries besides a big infantry line on their flanks. In one of the charges he and Charles Danforth were separated from the rest and in following the Rebels found they were already deep in a mud hole. Danforths horse sank in so deep he had to be left to his fate. But our two undaunted boys succeeded in capturing a Rebel Colonel and several men. Danforth kindly took possession of the best horse which seemed a better swap in his eyes, than to the Colonel.

While at Kelly's Ford Comrade Green and Orderly Sergeant Robert Sharpley were pursued by Rebels and tried to escape on the flank road. They were just turning a bend in the path when Greens horse which had been wounded, fell, pinning him to the earth. Of course there was no time to help him, so Sharpley made his horse jump the wall at their side, galloped away, apparently deserting his comrade. Soon two Rebels reached the spot and in high spirits proceeded to strip Green of his arms and valuables. They then ordered their captive Yankee to get up which he agreed to do if they would lift the horse as his boot was fastened by the saddle only. He was soon on his feet unhurt. Just at this moment his chum, Sharpley who had hidden his horse, crept up to the wall scarcely ten feet away, and with a revolver in each hand, quietly said to their consternation: "Hold up your

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

Supplementary War Sketches.

hands, or you are dead men"! They did not argue with him and soon were in turn relieved of their weapons by Green who was glad to see them prisoners of war instead of himself, while he mounted one of their horses. They were soon within Union lines again. Green's newly acquired horse proved to be such a prize that he kept it for his private use, although his own horse finally recovered from the bad shoulder wound received that day.

He considers the most important event in his service was carrying despatches from Middleburg to Aldie the night of June 16th. He with his bunkie Corporal Carr, volunteered for that dangerous service and after a dark nights ride full of adventure in which they were fired upon by pickets for entering Rebel lines three or four times, pursued by cavalry etc. they succeeded in delivering just before day break those despatches which made our victory possible the next day.

Comrade Green's intimate comrades were Corporal Carr, Charles Danforth, Robert Sharpley and Calvin Chopin

Charles O. Green.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood, Copyist.

Arnold Allen Jenckes — Continued from page 55.

seven hundred of those who marched away with me, from Washington to the Rappahanock. We travelled 3500 miles five hundred being by foot, literally carrying the houses in which we lived, the provisions for six or even eight days, and the arms with which we must defend ourselves and oppose the enemy."

Comrade Jenckes had a hair-breadth escape while posted on the advance Picket Line in the engagement of Pleasant Hill. He had to pass right through the Rebel lines which had flanked his men, being in his rear where many of his comrades were captured, he thankfully reached his regiment in safety from this running fire of the surrounding foes.

Arnold A. Jenckes.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.
James P. Wood, Copyist.

Lewis R. Whitaker — Continued from page 72.

their own regiment who advanced to meet the enemy coming into action at Sandy Ridge. It was afterwards discovered that had the womans advice been taken our men would have landed in the rear camp of the Confederates and been captured.

Walter M. Fisher, Albert O. Nason, Samuel C. Hunt, Edward H. Freeman, Frank F. Hodges and Wm. A. Ballou, were his intimate comrades.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian. James P. Wood, Copyist. Lewis R. Whitaker.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

Supplementary War Sketches.

James Curley - Continued from page 100.

under a deadly fire on the way, from a Rebel battery stationed at short range distance. In that simple change of position three were wounded. The Brigade did not make another change for several hours, and took their chances from the long line of batteries plainly in sight just ahead. But the Union batteries returned shot for shot. At ten o'clock when Burnside started to cross the Antietam the Brigade was advanced to support three Union batteries and again they fell under hot fire. About one o'clock the bridge was taken and the changing regiments advanced to the crest above the bridge. After a short march they were stationed on the slope of the hill; meanwhile the cannonading had become furious. The entire Rebel artillery was opened in fury upon our men. Solid shot tore up the ground. Fragments of bursting shell dropped continually among the boys from every direction. Grape and cannister were showered down like rain. The air was filled with missiles and "death ran riot." Two hours later the 16th was moved to support a battery at the extreme left of the line, and lay down in a corn field letting a storm of shot and shell pass over them. At this time Burnside's heavy line was moving over the hill and the artillery put forth tremendous efforts; the ground groaned and trembled; it was a fearful, and never-to-be-forgotten sight! At half past four, as the Rodman division was charging and making good progress, his left flank was suddenly attacked by six brigades of Rebels, the advance ones being dressed in the National blue uniforms which they had captured at Harpers Ferry. All supposed them to be our own troops till they began to fire. Our boys were at once sent into the thick of the fight led by the brave Rodman who soon fell mortally wounded. Just as they received the order "Attention" from Colonel Beach, a terrible volley was fired into the 16th from Hills men from behind a stone wall only a few feet in front of them. Volley after volley was poured in quick succession and amid all this uproar and surprise the Rebels raised the stars and stripes shouting - "dont fire on your friends" thus giving themselves time to reload and send another deathly charge. The 16th was ordered to fall back which they rapidly did. After sunset they fell back across the river where they bivouacked for the night. Comrade Curley's right wrist was shattered. It was a sad gloomy night for all. The cries and groans of the wounded lying on the battle-field could be heard with painful distinctness. Stacks of straw were burning in every direction and the occasional booming of the cannon added to the horrors of the solemn midnight! Thus ended Antietam Comrade Curley's first and last battle. Then followed before his discharge four and one half months suffering in the hospital which unfortunately did not end there. At first he was put in an old barn near the bridge and was sent later to Frederick City, Md, and again to the Baltimore hospital where he was discharged.

His intimate comrades were Joseph H Barlow, Thos Pillsbury and James B. Martin. His regiment served faithfully till June

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Supplementary War Sketches

24, 1865 and were discharged with the following record: Number mustered into service at start 1007; Recruits 85; Killed in action 55; Wounded fatally 29 and 106; Taken prisoners 462; (435 of these at Plymouth N. C.) Died in prison 164; Died soon after release 25; Died of disease 76; Drowned 9; Discharged from disability 255; Escaped from prison 8; Number who returned home with the regiment 131.

James Curley.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian

James P. Wood. Copyist.

William Henry Lowell — Continued from page 108

their forces, so the first two dashed into the brush wood, forced their horses to jump the wall and reached the road on the other side only to find it full of Rebel cavalry. Almy had a wrist broken but succeeded in escaping, while Comrade Lowell had his head split with a sabre, leaving him senseless for a long time. On recovering consciousness and wiping the blood from his eyes he found himself confronted by a Rebel who demanded his surrender and saved him from a bullet aimed by another Gray-Coat. They made him get up on his old horse and jolted him along the rough roads fast as their horses would trot, marching that night twelve miles to what is known as Smiker's Gap in the Blue Ridge. As soon as they were started, a tall, red headed Rebel Sergeant went over to Lowell and proclaimed that he was the one who cut his head open. Lowell could not dispute this statement which pleased his companion so much that he gave him a horse to ride alone on and riding beside him talked the whole twelve-mile march. He seemed to consider half murdering an enemy something to be rather proud of and when his horse was returned at the end declared he should see him again in the morning. He was good as his word bringing biscuits, butter, paper and envelopes to write a letter with, a five dollar bill of Confederate money and finding Comrade Lowell had no head covering gave him his new Confederate cap, and then bade him a hearty good-bye. Although he was the cause of all Comrade Lowell's trouble, he proved a friend indeed at the right time. He went back again to the front and the prisoners who had been collected were guarded by some North Carolina boys and started on their march to Stanton, Va. to take cars for Richmond. Very soon one of the guards saw the fine new Rebel cap and thinking it might fit him demanded it to try it on. As he put it on his head and felt the warm wet blood he threw the cap into the field swearing at the poor "Yankee" who was now hatless again and could not get another until he reached Parole Camp, Md. Owing to lack of protection when his head was injured so badly he was sun-struck and could hardly keep on his legs. Thoughtless brutality often causes more misery and suffering than intentional cruelty. Comrade Lowell gave the five

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

Supplementary War Sketches.

dollar bill to a kindly disposed guard who took better care of him till they took the cars at Stanton, for the great Rebel prison at Richmond. They staid a few days in quarters at Libby Prison, and were then sent to Belle Isle, where the least of their sufferings came from the meagre rations doled out till the parole and journey to Annapolis. There Comrade Lowell soon regained his regiment. Soon after the Squadron was detailed to Meade's Headquarters, as body-guard till the end of the war.

He is now receiving but two dollars a month pension— surely no adequate return for so much suffering as must have been endured in a single hour. Let us be thankful that the pensions do not represent the appreciation of government. Yet Comrade Lowell nobly says— "God save the Commonwealth!"

William Henry Lowell.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

John F. Stratton Continued from page 76.

remained in Col. Corless's Independent Brigade till April 2nd. when they were ordered before Petersburg. On arriving the men passed through Fort Hell and advanced across an opening under heavy fire from the Rebels stationed in Fort Damnation. After crossing, they had to run the gauntlet again, while wading waist deep through the muddy trenches. At one of them bend a large number of men were lost. Comrade Stratton has to-day a piece he found just in this bloody turn. It was learned after weary hours of firing at Fort Damnation that it had been evacuated by all but two soldiers who had been left to return fire to deceive the Yankees. Thereupon the flag of the 61st. was raised above the Fort. The next day they were all ordered to Petersburg, which they found evacuated, the Rebels having crossed the Appomatox River burning the bridge after them. The 61st. Regiment with the Penn. Zouaves who had captured and lost Fort Damnation the night previous to the arrival of the 61st. were marched through the city, taking about forty prisoners on the way to City Point. Here they did provost duty till April 9, when Lee surrendered to Grant, and they were detailed to meet Lee's Army of about 25,000 men and escort the prisoners to City Point. A few more days of provost duty and then they joined the 5th. Corps at Burksville, where all remained till ordered to march to Washington. But the men were stationed awhile at Camp Distribution before their four days review at the Capital. After this event all returned to Fort Distribution near Arlington Heights, where they were mustered out June 4, 1865, and sent rejoicing on their way North.

John F. Stratton.

Wm. M. Comey, Historian.

James P. Wood, Copyist.

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Post Resolutions upon the death of Comrades.

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POST RESOLUTIONS upon the death of Comrades.

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Final
"Muster Out."
"Beat the taps! Put out lights! and silence all sound;
There is rifle-pit strength in the grave!
They sleep who sleep, be they crowned or uncrowned,
And death will be kind to the brave."

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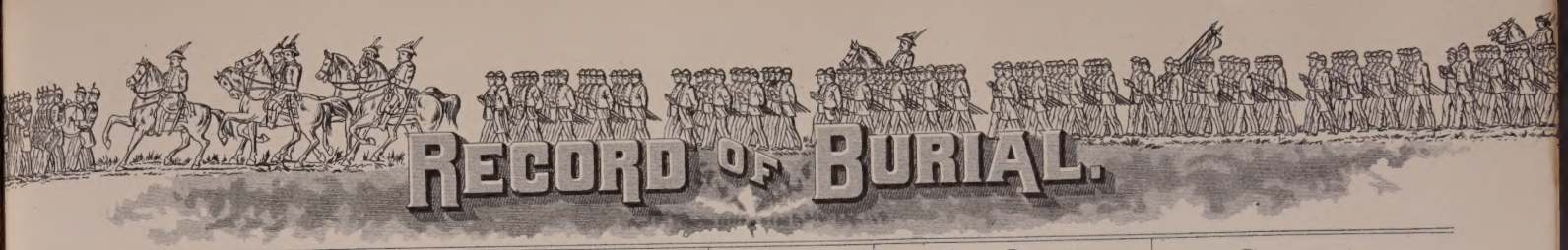

RECORD OF BURIAL.

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	ARM OF SERVICE.	DATE OF DEATH. MONTH	DAY.	YEAR.	WHERE BURIED. LOT.	BLOCK.	CEMETERY.	REMARKS.
Joseph Grant		F	12th R.I. Inft.	Dec	25	1883			W. Brentham	See page 34
Ellis M. Curtis			1st R.I. Battery	Feb	25	1885			Cumberland R.I.	" " 73
George E. Kimball			Seaman	Sept	22	1887			Syracuse N.Y.	" " 58
Gotham D. Williams		G	20th Me. Inf.	May	5	1888			Union Street	" " 62
Jackson W. Heald		A	26th Me. Inf.	Jan		1889			Milford, Mass	" " 61
Marshall S. Wade		A	35th Mass Inf.	Jan	14	1889			Norfolk Mass	" " 80
Edward C. Newcomb		E	28th Mass Inf.	Mar	23	1889			Union Street	" " 19
Joseph Day		A	35 Mass Inf.	Aug	20	1889			Union Street	" " 43
Elmore Labadie		K	11th Ver. Inf.	Nov	9	1889			Union Street	" " 98
Thomas H. Coville		K	1st Mass Cav.	Dec	18	1889			Hingham	" " 49
William Fields		A	39 Mass Inf.	Aug	11	1890			Deerfield	" " 14
Albert L. Jordan		D	18th Mass Inf.	Nov	20	1890			Union Street	" " 28
Alexander Shiney		D	18th Mass Inf.	July	4	1891			W. Brentham	" " 32
Philip Riley		E	4th R.I. Inf.	June	3	1892			Beaver St	" " 52
Peter Person		D	4th N.H. Inf.	Dec	14	1892			" St.	" " 113
Timothy Kane			Unattached Co.	June		1893			" St.	" " 54
Hiram Simmons		B	16th Conn. Inf.	Aug	25	1893			Union St.	" " 15
Rufus K. Ballard		K	20th Mass Inf.	June	14	1894			Union St.	" " 59
Whipple Peck		G	1st R.I. Cav.	July	19	1894			Union St.	" " 53
Abner Kingsbury		A	18th Mass Inf.	Oct	19	1894	Evans	1144	Togus Me.	" " 64
A. L. Fitzpatrick		H	18th Mass. Inf.	Sept	28	1895			Beaver St.	" " 20

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RECORD OF BURIAL.

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				MONTH.	DAY.	YEAR.	LOT.	BLOCK.	CEMETERY.	

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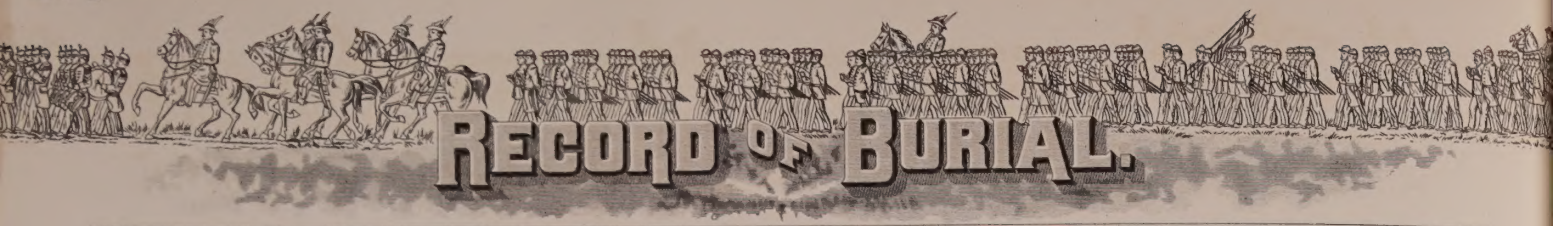
				MONTH.	DAY.	YEAR.	LOT.	BLOCK.	CEMETERY.	



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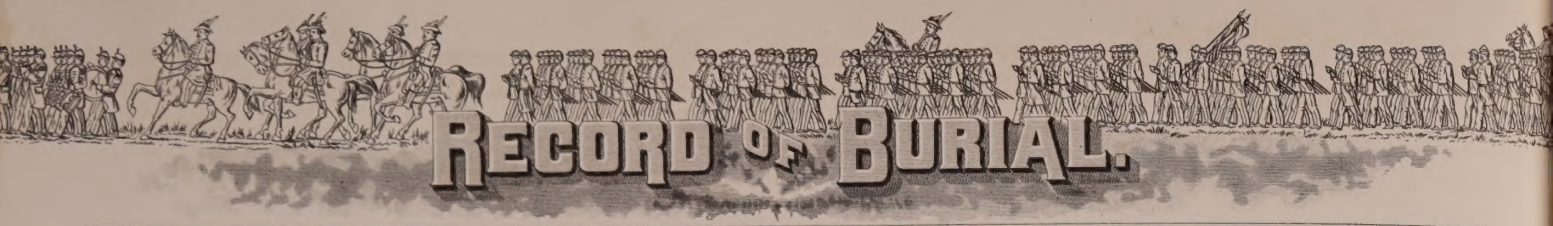

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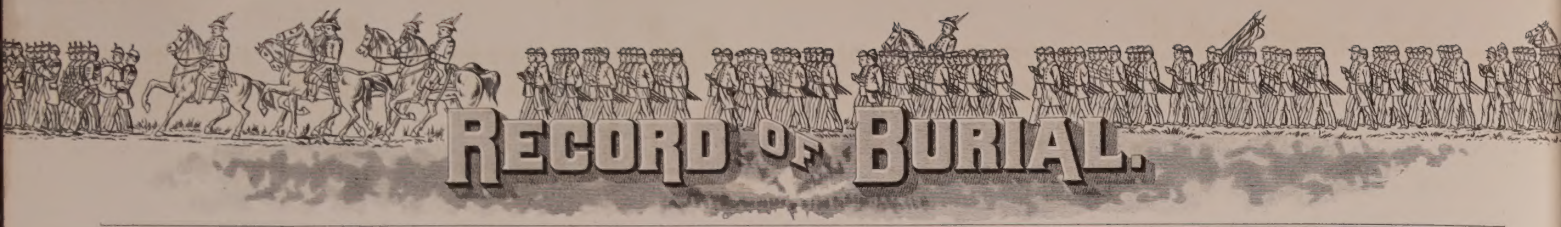

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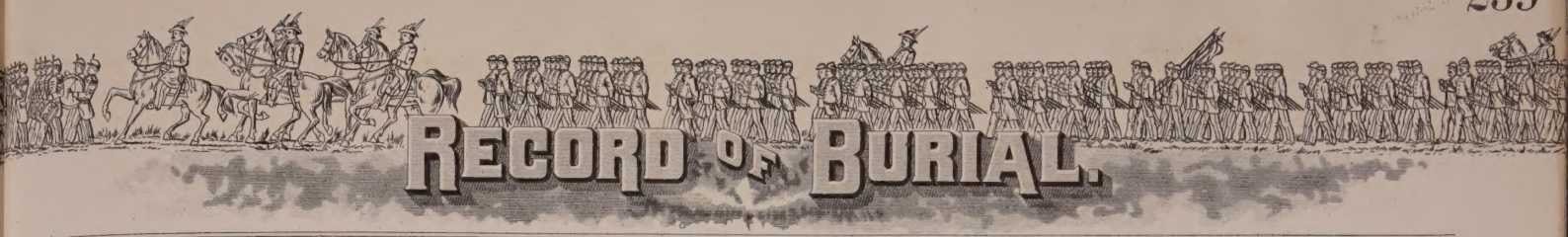

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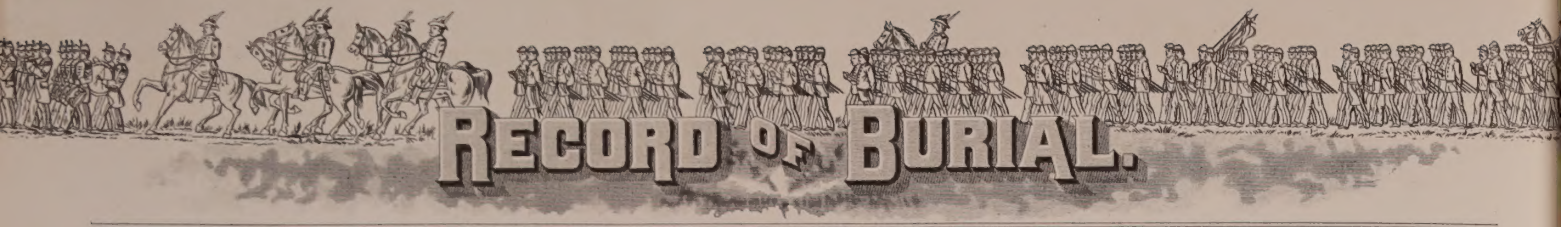

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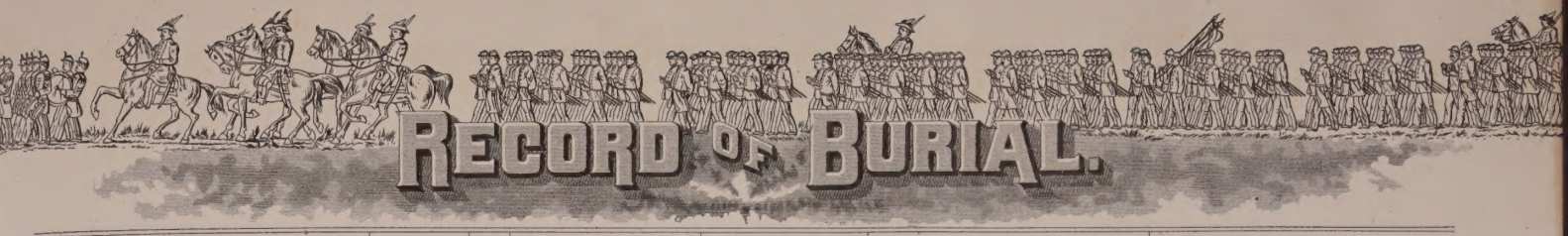

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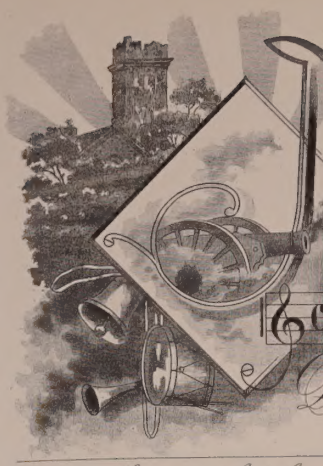
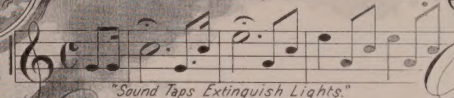


Minutes and Proceedings OF THE LAST MEETING



Of _____ Post No. _____

Department of _____ held _____

_____

together with the names and ages of all Comrades present upon that occasion.

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Personal War Sketches

Grand Army of the Republic